The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9. THIRD NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

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All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,027 Tons, on THURSDAY, 11th March, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry Madras, Cocanada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollum, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on SATURDAY, 13th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 335

The Arcot is due in London on 29th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by these steamers at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay, 5th March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 20th and on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 80	
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	320	120	Including Wine
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	600	340	140	
Marseilles	520	350	145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a.m., any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 21st November 1879.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,553 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.

Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

PASSAGE MONEY.....Rs. 500.
or other particulars apply to
EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

S. S. OCEAN KING,
2,600 Tons, 450 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ED. SCOTT, R. N. C. I.
FARE.....Rs. 400.

THIS SPLENDID FAST STEAMER will sail POSITIVELY on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

S. S. ISTRIA, Captain E. Perini, to sail on or about the 5th April, 1880.
S. S. POLLUCE, Captain G. Ragusio, to sail on the 20th April, 1880.
S. S. CALIPSO, Captain V. Ballovich, to sail on or about the 4th May, 1880.
S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, to sail on the 20th May, 1880.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 265	,, 132 8
To Port Said	,, 325	,, 235	,, 121 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 120 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 27th Feb. 1880.

HALL LINE
BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.
CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA.....Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL.....,, 100.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	1880
S. S. RYDAL HALL	3703	400	O. Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	27 0	400	W. Brand	21st Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2230	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2707	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. SHAHZADA, 1,046 Tons, 185 H. P., will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th March.

For Freight and Passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd March 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
SUMATRA	2468	450	R. F. Briscoe	13th March.
NEPAUL	3516	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3429	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	R. Methven	17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1910	350	R. Scott	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
KHIVA	2509	450	G. Lee	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. I. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 26th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	11th March.
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 26th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
For Passage, &c., apply to
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE
or
TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay:—

TO LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3309	500	R. Hutchison	17th March

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2050	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. COLUMBIA	2990	370	Wm. Young	7th April.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	498	J. Laird	21th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. TRINACRIA	2167	424	L. White	about 12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

First through to	New York	Rs. 600
,, ,,	Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,,	Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,,	Naples	,, 400

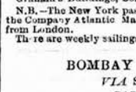
For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FARE.....Rs. 450.



MR. DAVID McIVER'S Steamer SICILY, Captain GREEN, 1,075 Tons 220 H. P. nominal, will sail as above on the 27th April.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation. For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

BOMBAY TO LONDON.
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S. S. ERLKING, 2,178 Tons, 250 H. P. nominal, This Fine Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd April. She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE.....Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

NOTICE.—ANCHOR LINE, INDIAN SERVICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. OLYMPIA, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£552,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£920,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,749,587

Policies issued and claims paid by
KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
CHEMISTS, MANUFACTURERS, AND
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.

EVERY requisite in Medicine procurable at their
WAREHOUSES,
SASSOON HOUSE ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
LABORATORY,
ARMENIAN LANE,
BOMBAY.

KEMP'S EXTRACTS OF MEAT

ARE INDISPUTABLY SUPERIOR to all imported extracts. They are free from musticess and the quality of the meat is guaranteed. The presence of anything unwholesome is rendered impossible by the extracts while in a fluid form being made pellucid by filtration before being evaporated.

EXTRACT of CHICKEN, (as supplied to the Abyssinian Expedition), Jar containing 1½ oz.	Rs. 2-8
EXTRACT of MUTTON, Bottle containing 4 oz.	,, 3-0
EXTRACT of BEEF, (supplied to the Forces in Southern Afghanistan) Bottle containing 2 oz.	,, 1-4
Quarter pound jars	,, 2-8
Half pound jars	,, 4-12
One pound jars	,, 9-4

D. S. KEMP & CO,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FLEAS IN DOGS,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ASIAN."
(February 3rd, 1880.)

SIR,—Many enquiries are made for a preventive of fleas in dogs. I have tried all the soaps and powders made in England only to abandon them without at last a thing has been found which will positively, thoroughly, and almost *instantaneously* rid dogs of fleas. The thing is Kemp's Caucasian Insect Powder. Rub the hair back and apply with a muffineer or dredged twice a week will suffice; so that the thing is economical; it is *absolutely and thoroughly efficacious*.

Kemp's Vermin Exterminator is first-rate for destroying rats.

(Signed) GLENCAIRN.

Caucasian Insect Powder, Tins No. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.
Vermin Exterminator, Bottles Re. 1.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,
23, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CIRCULAR NOTES for the use of Travellers and others in any part of the world are issued at current rates of exchange.

SIMILAR DRAFTS are also issued at par (free of charge of Commission) for the use of TRAVELLERS and others in India, and for the purpose of REMITTING MONEY to any part of India. Every information given on application.

WM. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 18, Apollo Street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SINGAPORE CEDAR.

TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 11th March instant, for the supply of 100 Tons of SINGAPORE CEDAR BOARDS or SCANTLING, to be delivered at the Loco. Depôt, Parel, within 3 weeks from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders to be endorsed and to state the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered on the Company's remises, Parel, also to be accompanied with a specification shewing the sizes of Boards, &c. it is proposed to supply, and where the same can be inspected.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 1st March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS,
THE FINEST EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION EXTANT,
WILL OPEN ON THE ESPLANADE
ON FRIDAY NIGHT, THE 12TH INSTANT.

THE COMPANY consist of the very best artistes in the Circus profession, selected by Mrs. Wilson from the principal Circuses of Europe the last season.

The Horses are superior to any Circus Stud in the World.

The prices of this great show are no more than ordinary travelling exhibitions, whose daily expense is not a twentieth of the Great World Circus.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS SEE FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the L. G. Dockyard on MONDAY, the 15th March, 1880, and the days following, a quantity of OLD UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Canvas, Sails, Rope (Coir and European), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead, Wooden cases, Casks, Tins, Drums, Coal Dust, &c.; also a large quantity of spare Machinery. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

G. B. HEWETT,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper,
Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 6th March 1880.

AUCTION SALE

AT BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES ON THURSDAY, THE 11TH MARCH, 1880,
[COMMENCING AT 7-30 A.M.]
TERMS—CASH ON DELIVERY.

MESSRS. LUDHA EBRAIM & Co. are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION 12 well bred AUSTRALIAN HORSES, and also some ARAB and PERSIAN HORSES, the property of a dealer. The animals could be seen at Messrs. Scott and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum. The hand bill of the description and mark of the horses can be had on application to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM and Co.

TO BE LET, at MALABAR HILL, the desirable commodious BUNGALOW in Tarwady, now in the occupation of Mr. Prain, and formerly occupied by the Hon. Justice Gibbs. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, the spacious BUNGALOW in Ambawady, now in the occupation of P. Benn, Esq. Rent Rs. 165. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, spacious SECOND FLOOR in Church Gate Street, next door to the old *Times of India* Office. Rent moderate. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, in POONA, a comfortable BUNGALOW near the Sassoon Hospital. Could be had for all the year round or for the season. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, for OFFICES, the FIRST FLOOR in Ramsart Row, next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd. Rent moderate. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FEW RESIDENCES in FORT from Rs. 45 to ,, unfurnished.
A RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 80.
Another spacious RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle for Rs 200. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, House Agent.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X of 1866, and in the MATTER of the MANDVIE SPINNING WEAVING and PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company, whose CLAIMS have been ALLOWED by the Court, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of ONE ANNA PER RUPEE in respect of their admitted claims will be PAID to them upon application to the Official Liquidator of the said Company at his office, No. 79, in Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th of March instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m.—Dated this 5th day of March 1880.

SMITH & FREERE.
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Company's Mill, Chinchpoogly, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of March, 1880, at 2 p.m., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Statements of Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December 1879.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect two Directors in place of those retiring by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,
Bombay, 6th March 1880. Secretary.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY the 10th to WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, both days inclusive.

COOPER AND CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Bradshaw's Continental Railway Guide for February 1880	2	4
Gill, Capt. W., River of Golden Sand, 2 vols	18	12
Dixon, W. J., Probate and Administration Law and Practice in Common Form and Contentious Business	13	4
Hallenius, a Collection of Essays on Greek Poetry, Philosophy, History and Religion, edited by Evelyn Abbott	10	0
Arnold, A., Free Land	3	12
Brunton, T. L., Pharmacology and Therapeutics	18	12
Cripps, W. H., Cancer of the Rectum	3	12
Stories for Telling to Children	3	4
Bawerly, Major H. G., Pushto Manual	3	0
Alexander, T., Elementary Applied Mechanics	3	0
Burnley, J., Two Sides of the Atlantic	2	4
Lanigan, S. M., Science and Scepticism	2	4
Year's Art for 1880, compiled by M. B. Huish	1	8
Awdry, Mrs W., Easy Lessons in Light	1	8
Maguire, T. M., Test Questions on Selected Portions of English Literature and History	1	8
Bowen, H. C., First Lessons in French	0	10
Brine, F., Bath Buns and Recreations	3	10
Beaconsfield, the Immaculate	0	8
Tomlinson, S., Principles of Agriculture	0	6

COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BY
JAS. McCABE, ROYAL EXCHANGE,
AND
JOHN JONES OF 338, STRAND,

18 CARAT
GOLD ALBERT CHAINS
OF
FULL SIZES.

LOCKETS, PEN AND PENCIL CASES, SEAL KEYS, SPRING RINGS, AND HOOKS.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. NEUBERG,
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
,, 2	PRINCE	,, 30	,, 3 4
,, 3	TRIUMPH	,, 28	,, 3 0
,, 4	IONE	,, 24	,, 2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
,, 6	MEDON	,, 20	,, 2 4
,, 7	BIJOUX	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 8	NYDIA	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 9	NYMPH	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
,, 11	ASSOCIATE	,, 18	,, 2 0
,, 12	CONSTANTIA	,, 15	,, 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA.
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
,, 14	ZULEIKA	,, 15	,, 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes, to any imported Brands, is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG'S
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 23.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE.
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 27.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 3

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 30.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 38.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ENTIRE IRON FRAMED PIANOS.
THE ONLY RELIABLE FOR INDIA.
See Illustrated Priced Catalogue.
SOUNDY AND COMPANY, MUSIC SALOONS, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

THE FIRST CLASS CAMP KEYLESS PATENT LEVER WATCH
May be obtained for Rs. 20 only (Cash) at
EDMOND CHARPIE,
WATCHMAKER,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Out-station orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

HANBURY & CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
17, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BEG to state that, at their Establishment, all Prescriptions are dispensed by duly qualified ENGLISH ASSISTANTS, and in order to ensure the greatest accuracy, and the more effectually to prevent error, ALL MEDICINES, before being sent out, are subjected to the inspection of our Mr. D. PETERS, Pharmaceutical Chemist, (from Savory and Moore's, Chemists to the Queen, and D, son and Co., South Kensington).

External applications and Remedies of a Poisonous nature are always sent out in Bottles of a distinctive character.

WE GUARANTEE the Quality of our Chemicals and Drugs to be up to the standard of the British Pharmacopœia, and new Remedies are being constantly added to our stock.

Our CHARGES are strictly moderate, being about 30 PER CENT. BELOW any other Establishment.

Orders by Post or otherwise receive prompt attention.

HANBURY & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

HAMILTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to the National Bank.

NATIVE ART-WORKMANSHIP.

THE visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India gave a new interest to everything connected with our Eastern Empire, and the subsequent exhibition by His Royal Highness of his Indian Presents has created, in the English mind, a taste for the Oriental, which is becoming increasingly conspicuous. To meet the demand for articles specially appertaining to our line of business, we have carefully selected, from the various centres of Native industry, Indian Novelties in the Precious Metals, which may be considered eminently suitable for

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

We shall be glad to undertake the delivery to any address in England of any of these goods making no charge extra except the actual shipping and incidental expenses incurred by us.

Tiger Claw Jewellery.
Trichinopoly Gold and Silver Jewellery.
Cuttack Silver Jewellery.
Gold Mohur or Coin Jewellery.
Cashmere Silver Goods and Jewellery.

Universally considered the most beautiful example of the Silversmith's Art in India, and also our own *specialite*,

"HINDOO" SILVER WORK.

All of which are growing more and more in favour with the English Public.

Our Illustrated Catalogues, containing a large variety of designs, will be found of material assistance to the Mofussil Purchaser. They can be had post free on application.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
JANUARY 27, 1880.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND COMPANY

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Single-Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trowsers to match	20 0
Blue Serge, Wool-Dyed, Double or Single Breasted Sac Coat and Trowsers	27 0

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. a.
Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Trowsers	22 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard Wear Riding Trowsers or Breeches	22 0
Drab Cotton Cord Riding Trowsers or Breeches	11 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Flax Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass Suit	12 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined throughout, suit complete	70 to 80 0

MORNING & VISITING COATS.

	Rs. a.
Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all Wool, best West of England	30 to 35
Vest Do. Do.	8 0

TROWSERS.

Fancy Angolas, Shepherd's Plaids	15 to 16
Fancy Angolas, Checks Plain Shades, and Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk per pair	12 to 16
Real White American Drill	4 0

CRICKETING & BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double-Breasted, Coat and Trowsers	27 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts	8 0
Best American Drill Suits	10 0
Cholera Belts, they are superior to the old Kummerband and less bulky, they are made of double substances of Flannel and are cut on, the riding belt system	each 2 8

THORPE AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

PROPRIETOR.....MR. C. S. NAZIR.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
A Fairy Comedy in three Acts,
BY
MR. W. S. GILBERT,
"THE PALACE OF TRUTH."

King Phanor	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Prince Philamir	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Chrysos	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Zoram	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Aristocus	Mr. C. Thomson.
Gelanor	Mr. Carlyon.
Queen Altemire	Miss Gertrude Doré.
Princess Zoolido	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mirra	Miss Edith Wilson.
Palmis	Miss Minnie Hampden.
Azena	Miss Madge Antoinette.

ACT I.
Gardens of King Phinor's Country House.....*Morning.*
ACT II.
Interior of the Palace of Truth.....*Noon.*
ACT III.
A Forest Glade.....*Night.*

ON TUESDAY,
BENEFIT OF
MISS MADGE ANTOINETTE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER.....Mr. H. F. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR.....,, A. J. LEVEY.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., C. I. E.,
GOVERNO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, MAR. 6, 1880.

Consols in London yesterday advanced from 97¾ to 98. French Rentes were unchanged at 116¼. Enfaced Rupee Paper at £79 for Fours, and £84-10 for Fours-and-a-half.

In the Mincing Lane markets M. P. Ceylon Coffee was still quoted at 98s., and Good Ordinary Native at 70s. per cwt. Cocoanut Oil was unchanged at £33-10 for Ceylon and £36 per ton for Cochin. In Seeds the only alteration was a decline of 1s. per quarter in Calcutta Brown Rape-seed, to arrive, 6d. in Yellow and 3d. per quarter in Yellow ex-Warehoure.

In Metals a decline of 10s. per ton is reported in Wallaroo Copper, but Braziers show a reduction of 3s. per ton on the last quotation.

Piece Goods in Manchester were quiet, and according to Reuter 7 lbs. and 8¼ lbs. Shirtings had given way 1½d. per piece and 40s. Mule Yarn ⅛d. per lb., other quotations were unchanged.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed steady, sales 7,000 bales, prices unchanged, with the exception of a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in G. F. Bengals, but to-day's telegrams report the market as closing firm at an advance of 1-16d. per lb. in Mid. Uplands, which is now quoted at 7 7-16d. per lb. The day's sales, however, were only 6,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats, the quotations for which on the spot are unchanged. To arrive, Good Dholleras and Oomras with the "F. G. F." clause, the former April-May, and the latter March-April shipment, via Canal, are quoted at 6¾ per lb.

In New York yesterday ready Mid. Uplands were still quoted at 13¼ cents, but Futures had advanced from 13·66 to 13·71 cents per lb., and to-day's telegram reports an advance of ⅛ cent. per lb. in the former and 13 in the latter. We subjoin our usual weekly comparison of the statistical position of the staple so far as we are able to do so, from which it will be seen that the Liverpool stock is increased by 10,000 bales and the quantity of American Cotton afloat by 30,000 bales. The figures giving the total visible supply, however, have not yet been received.

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds.	.....	2,470,570	2,651,930
,, ,, Surats	.....	238,270	246,450
Stock in Liverpool.....	521,000	555,520	630,010
,, London	.....	63,660	10,160
American Afloat.....	280,000	313,000	269,000
E. Indian ,, ...	50,000	67,000	72,000
Total.....	.....	993,180	972,170
Price of Mid. Uplands ...	7¾d.	5 5-16d.	6¼d.
,, Fair Dhollera...	5 15-16d.	4 5-16d.	5 1-16d.
Difference.....	1 7-16d.	1d.	1 1-16d.

The American crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two preceding seasons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	79,000	85,000	91,000
,, Exports to U.K.....	65,000	47,000	49,000
,, ,, to Continent.	44,000	89,000	63 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	4,267,600	3,906,000	3,649,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,, ...	1,663,000	1,485,000	1,361 900
,, ,, Continent ,, ...	896,890	1,112,000	943,500
,, Stock in the Ports ...	940,000	717,000	772 000
Saturday's Receipts.....	10,000	12,000	9,000

Bar Silver according to Reuter, advanced from 51¾d. to 51¾d. per oz. on Friday, but private advices this morning quoted it at 52d. per oz., and since then telegrams have been received, quoting it at 52¼d. per oz.

This sudden and unexpected advance in the value of the metal is attributed to short supplies, but the report needs confirmation.

Exchange.—The market opened with a firmer feeling all round at a general advance of 1-16d. per Rupee, and although business here has been very quiet throughout the day, with very little doing either in Bank Bills or Private Paper, the Banks would not buy on better terms than 3-16d. advance on Friday's rates at the close. This was owing to telegrams from Calcutta late in the afternoon quoting demand Bank Bills at 1s. 8 3-16d. per Rupee, and also to firmer advices from China, where the latest quotations are equivalent to 1s. 8 5-16d. per Rupee for 4 months' sight Bank Bills or 1-16d. per Rupee above our quotations, so that we may take it for granted that we shall see a further rise all round on Monday.

This advance, it must be admitted, was not generally looked for at present. The Banks here are amply provided with funds to see them through the busy season, although, as we have frequently pointed out, any material increase in exports from Calcutta or the Rice Ports might at any time entirely alter the position of the market, still, this sudden, and what now looks very like a permanent, advance, was unexpected. The strengthening influences at present at work are the heavy withdrawals of Silver from Calcutta for the Rice Ports, and advancing rates of exchange in China where the Tea Crop has begun, the rapid advance in the value of Silver in London, where the supply of the metal is said to be short, are quiet sufficient to cause a further very material advance in rates of Sterling. Our closing quotations, which must be considered quite nominal in the present position of the market, are as follows, viz. :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 1-16d.	per Rupee
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 7-16d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs 3 ,, ,,	..2·15	,,

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at ¼ Premium, and 60 days' sight at 11-16 per cent. discount.

Government Paper.—There has been nothing doing to-day, and the market is weak at R. 95 for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Shares.—Bank of Bombays are unaltered at Rs. 715. In Land Companies Colaba have declined Rs. 5 and Forzes have advanced Rs. 3 per share. In Press Companies the only changes are an advance of Rs. 5 in Indian and Rs. 50 in Fort. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are fairly steady, but Jewraj Balloo have given way Rs. 10 and Morarjee Rs. 5 per share; Manockjee Petit's have advanced Rs. 5 per share. The only change in miscellaneous shares is a drop of Rs. 50 in those of the Prince of Wales Insurance Company.

Cotton.—We have had a very weak market to-day, and prices may be quoted Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower all round, exporters have shown very little disposition to do business, but on the contrary resellers have been offering of lots brought a few days ago. Arrivals here yesterday amounted to 6,427 bales, consisting chiefly of Bhownuggur and Mowa. Liverpool and New York advices will, no doubt, cause a reaction to some extent on Monday, but on the other hand the advance in the rates of Sterling Exchange, must for a time at all events, upset our export trade generally. To-day's selling rates for Cotton are as follows, viz :—

Good Oomrawuttee.....	Rs. 243	F. P.	Ready.
,, M. G. Broach.....	,, 253	,,	,,
,, Mowa and Bhownuggur	,, 242	,,	,,

Seeds.—The markets for Seeds and Wheat are quiet and unchanged.

Freights.—The market is firm at 38s. 9d. per ton ready shipment to Liverpool via Canal, and for March-April shipment at 35s. to 36s. 3d. per ton. Sailing weights are understood at 27s. 6d., and 30s. per ton for Woolen and Iron ships respectively. For London the Earl King (s) is reported to have been filled up at 33s. 9d. per ton. Continental rates are unchanged.

Piece Goods.—The market continues very dull, but the enhanced rates of Exchange must benefit Manchester materially and we may confidently look for a rapid revival in trade in that quarter.

The shipments of Goods and Yarns to India during the month of February are only moderate, those of Yarn being about 500,000 lbs. less, while the quantity of Goods is about the same as in January, shipments of Printed Goods having increased to about the same extent than Greys have decreased.

Coals are quiet and unchanged.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending March 2nd as compared with that for 24th February :—

Liabilities.	24th Feb. Rs. A. P.	2nd March. Rs. A. P.
Capital paid-up.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund.....	22,90,000 0 0	22,90,000 0 0
Treasury Balances.....	1,81,96,240 4 6	1,99,26,788 10 5
Other Deposits	2,86,35,660 15 10	2,51,92,243 1 8
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	8,36,126 6 3	8,19,024 2 3
Sundries	11,41,450 16 4	11,58,447 3 9
Rs.	7,20,89,508 9 11	6,93,86,591 2 1

Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	94,15,687 13 0	98,08,529 0 0
Loans on Govt. securities.	72,83,659 12 10	72,81,872 6 1
Credits on ,, ...	64,33,186 15 9	64,33,691 5 5
Bills Discounted.....	1,96,94,172 0 7	1,99,69,350 4 6
Balances with other Banks	3,73,359 15 2	3,25,991 1 8
Bullion	3,90,247 3 3	39,561 14 0
Dead Stock.....	10,07,981 11 1	10,04,133 15 4
Stamps	9,643 12 6	9,133 7 6
Sundries.....	4,56,014 7 6	4,63,325 1 0
Cash at Head Office	91,65,5 2 12 6	75,47,496 15 11
Do. at Branches	1,90,13,901 15 9	1,65,17,365 14 10
Rs.	7,20,89,508 9 11	6,93,86,591 2 1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th Feb. 1880.

Open 1,782¾ miles.

	Rs. a. p.
Coaching	1,14,886 0 0
Merchandize	4,46,529 0 0
Telegraph	1,276 0 0
Total Rs.....	5,64,421 0 0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,762¾ miles ..... Total Rs..... 6,14,439 8 0

Decrease £0,018 8 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Celina, 1,068 tons, Captain J. Lilly, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon in ballast.

The s. s. Golden Horn, 1,027 tons, Captain R. Walder, sailed on Saturday last for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chupra, 1,497 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The barque Chin Yong, 555 tons, Captain H. Y. ulden, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 deck passengers.

The Hall Line s. s. Rydal Hall, Captain Owen Lloyd, arrived yesterday morning from Liverpool, carrying Her Majesty's heavy Mails. She is consigned to W. and A. Graham & Co.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain E. C. Raffin, arrived in harbour on the 5th inst. from Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain J. A. Rowlandson, 7th N. I, and 300 deck.

The Hall Line s. s. Trentham Hall, 1,358 tons, Captain J. C. Shaw, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool—Mr. E. F. G. Price, Mrs. Hamil on and 2 children, Mr. H. P. Jacob and 4 children, Master Block, Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Wood and child, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Rev. Mr. O'Heden, Mrs. Moseley and 2 children, Col. and Mrs. Earle and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Tracy and 2 children, and Miss E. L. Woodward. For Suez—Mr. P. W. Kessler.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Umballa, 494 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, arrived in harbour on the 6th inst. from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. W. Sandwich, Mr. W. Lake, Captain and Mrs. W. H. Seton, Captain and Mrs. Weatherall and 2 children, Lieut. Col. Hadow, Rev. Mr. Jones, Mr. Major, and 69 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Pearl (s)	Raffin	Mandvee, Feb 3.
6	Umballa (s)	Nailer	Bussorah, Feb 20.
	Ellora (s)	Seaward	Calcutta, Feb 10.
	Vortigern (s)	Alexander	London, Jan 30.
7	Rydal Hall (s)	Lloyd.....	Liverpool, Jan 10.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
6	Burma (s)	Allen	K. Coast & Kurrachee
	Thessaly (s)	Harbord	Liverpool.
	Mongolia (s)	Edmond	London.
	Golden Horn (s).....	Walder	E. Point.
	Trentham Hall (s)...	Shaw	Liverpool.
	Chupra (s)	Wood	Rang on.
	Colina (s)	Lilly	Rangoon.
7	H. M. S. Malabar ...	Grant.....	Kurrachee.

The barque Chin Yong, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The steamer Pearl, to K. Coast and Kurrachee, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
2	Merksara (s)	Rollerline.....	London, Jan 24.
	Coromba (s)	Hart	Rangoon, Feb 27.
	Euphrates (s)	Gimblett	Penang, Feb 8.
	Roxburghshire	Mowatt	Liverpool, Nov 13.
3	M. Cameron	Thomson	Singapore, Feb 27.
	City of Berwick	Richards	Mauritius, Jan 27.

DEPARTURES.

March 2.—Steamer Japan, Ship Jorawur.
March 3.—Steamers Oonya and Resistance. Ship Punjab and a Barque (numbers undistinguishable).

PASSENGERS

Per Merksara—Mr Berkely, Mr and Mrs R V Garrett, Mr B Hall Captain and Mrs Western, Mrs O W Lee, Capt G. Gundt, Mr and Mrs M reshy, Mr and Mrs Larpent, Mrs Prest Mr and Mrs Hamilton, 4 children, Captain Guy, Master F Lo er, Mr J G Carter, Mr Oppenheimer, Mrs L K Hall, Mrs L Beckolew, Mrs W McDonnell, Mr and Mrs Flotcher, Mr W Brereton, Miss Pyne, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, Rev Brook Deeper.
Per Coromilla—Mr Halliday, Lieut Harris.
Per Euphrates—Col W R Gr rison, Lieut A Stiffe, I N.
Per County of Berwick—Mrs Richards, Mr Stewart and infant—
Per Mecca—Lieut Carter, Mr Anderson, Mr Jameson, Mr Hamilton, Mrs Scott, and Mr Huddleston.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

By Roxburghshire—7th Feb, Chetah in Lat 5·50 S, Long 87 E from Calcuttae to Jamaica, 16 days out, all well.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
4	Chanda (s)	.....	Calcutta and N. P.
	Chinsura (s)	.....	Bombay and S. F.
	Kohilla	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
3	Asia (s)	.....	Rangoon and N. P.
	Gertrude (s).....	.....	Marseilles.
	Vice-roy (s)	.....	Calcutta.
5	Ettrickdale	.....	London via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—March 6.

From Liverpool.

Britannia s—4 cases sherry, Remington and Co.
Clan Fraser s—2 cases umbrellas, Ezekiel Mahomedally.

From London.

Nepaul s—1 cases soap, Bean, Ashley and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—March 6.

For Liverpool.

Franconia s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co; 44 bales rags, Purshotum Canjee.
Trentham Hall s—12 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co.
Assaya,—206 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
Shakespear,—3088¼ cwts myrabolams, Jetta Purshotum : 1,040½ cwts myrabolams, Gopaldass Jaithaness.

For London.

Ocean King s—120 cwts Baida, D Kessowjee : 500 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co : 5 bales skins, Lang, Moir and Co : 12 bales hides, Allarakhia Saizen.
Nepaul s—23 bales hides and skins, Shaik Woodwanally T N Mahamedi and Co : 13 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co : 33 bales skins, Mahomedally and Co : 12 bales skins, H M Syed Shirjoodin and Co : 9 bales skins, Poona Hassum Abdool Cader Meera Sahib and Co : 22 bales hides and skins, Adam Mohidin and Co : 12 bales skins, Vana Ava Syed Mohidin Shibhan and Co.
Mongolia s—6 cwts ivory, Merally Soomar : 1½ cwts ivory, Mahamedjee Hajee Adumjee

For Trieste.

Sumatra s—100 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co : 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co : 100 bales cotton, Sigg, Sulzer and Co : 421 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co.

For Venice.

Sumatra s—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 600 bales cotton, E Spencer and Co.

For Marseilles.

Mary Louisa s—2,452 cwts ainguilly seed, Lang, Moir and Co : 471 cwts gingelly seed, Kalli Brothers.

For Genoa.

Mary Louisa s—100 bales cotton, Lang, Moir, and Co.

For Hongkong.

Geelong s—58 cwts bysabole and 6 cases sharkfins, Cassum Bhimjee : 270 cwt ophte, Ebram Noordin and Co : 41 bales cotton, Gouldass Brindall : 35 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 25 bales twist, Alliance S and W Co : 294 cases oblibanum, Dawoodbhoy Hassom : 115 cwts red sanders and 2 cwts ivory, Allana Manjee : 101 packages oblibanum, Currimbhoy Ebram : 122 bales twist, Jeirazboy : Peerbhoy : 41 packages bysabole, Ebram Noordin and Co.

HIGH COURT.—March 8.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

366-79—A F Turner—Gangabai vs Khatao Natha and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.
443-79—Nanu and Su (for pauper)—Sadashiv Bhasker Joshi vs Dhukabai and others—Khunderao M.
564-78—Jefferson, B and D—Dewsey Anund vs Gansey Kessow and others—H Bicknell.
750-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismailjee Jewabhoy and another vs Gooverjee Lillachar and others—Smith and F.
797-77—Shapurjee and T—Ismailjee Jewabhoy and another vs Vu lubdas Vundrawandas—Smith and F.
1-78—Shapurjee and T—Girjeshunker Vyashunker vs The Fleming S and W Co—Archbold and H, for direction.
385-79—Chaik and W—Purmanundas Jewandas vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C and L.
102,77—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Vullecjee Tyabjee Borah—M H Khan.
461-79—In person—Thuckur Ghordhundas Cullianjee vs Thucker Mahorajee Morarjee Rimington, B, C, and B.
534-79—Rimington, B, C and B—Narrunjee Morarjee vs Govurdhun Cullianjee and others.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Kemball.]

For Judgment.

209-79—In person—Bhimbai Lulloobhai—vs The Manchester and Bombay Co and M Coy—Smith and F.
661-79—Chaik and W—Dadabhoy Byramjee vs Bomanjee Cursetjee Bhandoopwalla and others A F Turner.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

702-79—In person (a pauper)—Essoph Mahomed vs Shahirabebee and others—Jefferson, B and D.
16-79—Remington, M C—B—Joseph Kessek Dowakar vs Byrabai alias Sarabai and another—Tyabjee and S and Nanu and H.
587-79—Muljee and B—Bai Viroo vs Raghowjee Walljee and others—R Skipsey.
493-79—Scott and R—Ramjeebhoy Madhowjee vs Rahimbhoy Allidinbhoy—Crawford and H.
600-79—Tobin and R—The L B and M Bank vs Eduljee Sorabjee Dawur—R W Payne.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Marriott.]

Such of the following new Long Causes fixed for to-day which either party has informed the Prothonotary or the Deputy Registrar will be defended, will not be called on until any Consent Decree and Undefended suits in the list are disposed of. Defended suits will stand over and be taken in their order.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

New Long Causes.

673-79—In person (a pauper) Ramjee Mankojee vs Gunpat Tookaram and others—In per on.
90-80—H W Payne—Bhikha Joosab vs Joosab Adam.
24-80—In person—Gun atrao Madhowrao and another vs Sudanund Luxumonjee and others.
25-80—Tyabjee and Pungshree Prugunnam &c vs Lalloodass Gowurdhundass and another—Balk and B.
26-80—Shapurjee and T—Jairam Luckmidass vs Premjee Toorbhoodas and another—Khunderao and M
27-80—Jefferson B and D—Peerjbai vs Vurjivandas Madhowdass and another Prescot and W.
85-80—Tyabjee and Abdool Rahman Hasum and another—Sir Sidi Mahomed Hoosein and others.
88-80—In person (a pauper) Buncobai vs Narayenbhat Bapoobhat and another.
39-80—H Bicknell—Mootibai vs Cooverbai and others Macfarlane and G.

For investigation under sec. 408 of Act X of 1879.

In person—Hasum Casum vs Marwady Megga Agra and others.

Long Causes.

639-78—A F Turner—Wassoodeo Moroba and others vs Mathoorabai and others—Janardhun G.
451-79—R W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Madhowjee Munjee—Tyabjee and S.
37-75—H W Payne—Premjee Tricumdass vs Valibai and others—Macfarlane and G.
379-79—Janardhun G—Khevchund Champalal vs Madhowjee Visram—Jefferson B and D.
668-79—In person [a pauper]—Rustomjee Eduljee vs Jamsedjee Pereshaw and another—M H Khan.
711-79—Prescot and W—J Graham and others vs Cullian Govind (In person).
717-79—In person [a pauper] Narandass Premdass vs Samuldass Rugoonathdass and others—Balkrishna and B.
4-80—Prescot and W—R P Harding vs E Ramell—Chalk and W.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 5th March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·922
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·4
Dew Point	70·1
Relative humidity of Air	·712
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8.	3·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	87·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	72·5
General Direction of Wind	NNE, N, ESE, S, SSW, WSW, W, ENE.
Goverment of wind in 24 hours*	201.
Fall of Rain.....	0·00
Total fall during the month	0·00
,, ,, year	6·01
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 6th March	0·02

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—March 6.

Hore, Surg Major, on duty, from Deesa.
Harrison, Captain, 25th Regt N I, on leave, from Quetta.
Kerr, Major, 7th Fusiliers, on leave, from Sibi.
Hadow, Lieut Col, R A, on duty, from Belgaum.
Wetherall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, from Belgaum.
Cartwright, Sub Insp, Ed Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—March 6.

Fraser, Col, Staff Corps, on furlough, from England.
Stanhope, Captain, 15th Light Infantry, on duty, to England.
Moore, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Surat.
Cookson, Surg Major, 6th Bl Cav, on duty, to Rawal Pindee.
Welker, Captain, 18th Bombay N I, to join, to Mhow.
Hawthorn, Lieut Col, Staff Corps, on M-d Cert. to England.
Cartwright, Sub Ins, Ed Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Wilkins, Lieut Genl, R E, on leave, to England.

March 7.

Nelson, Lieut, Ord Dept, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Gordon, Captain, 3rd-rind Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Barren, Surg, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Hore, Surg Major, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Wetherall, Captain, Adjt 63nd Volunteers, to join, to Kurrachee.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 3)

Mr W M Soutter, Comr of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation, allowed two months.
Mr H Beverley to act as Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, and Chairman of the Corporation, during the absence of Mr W M Soutter.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 2)

Mr A F Cox, Actg Head Asst Collr, North Arcot, has leave to Europe on medical certificate for eight-een months.
Mr F C Carr-Gomm, Med C S, has been granted an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Judicial Department.

His Grace the Govr in Council is pleased to approve and confirm the appointm nt of Mr J Branch Stevenson, B A, to be Registrar of the High Court on the Original Side.

Ecclesiastical Department.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Rev Richard Parry Burnell, M A, to be a Junior Chaplain on the Madras Establ.

Revenue Department.

Mr P A Cole to be General Depy Collr, Coimbatore.
Mr W C H Sharkey to be Treasury Depy Collr in Coimbatore.

Public Works Department.

The services of Maj J W Hindle, R C, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

General Orders by His Grace the Governor in Council.

Maj Genl Gosling, R (Madras) A, has succeeded to the Colonel's allowance by the death, on the 16th Dec 1879, of General Moore, C B, R (Madras) A.
Col R T Rogers, Rl (Madras) Engrs, Supt of Revenue Survey, is granted furlough (m c) out of India for two years.
The services of Lieut-Col Wodehouse Hay, S C, are replaced at the di posal of H E the Com-in-Chief.
Lieut-Col (Brevet-Col) A C Lilly, St C, Comdt, 1st Infy, H C, is granted furlough (p a) out of India for four months, Burgoyne.
Major J J Hefferman, has been permitted to retire from the service.
Lieut-Col Cloete, Infantry, Deputy Supt, Revenue Survey Dept, is granted furlough (m c) out of India for two years,
Lieut-Col Heath, S C, Asst Comsy-Genl 2nd class, is granted furlough (m c) out of India for two years.
Barrack Serjts G Radford and G Redman are promoted to the rank of sub-conductor.

Graefenberg Vegetable
PILLS

acknowledged by all who have used them to be a certain cure for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, LIVER COMPLAINTS, diseases of DIGESTION, and Fevers. These PILLS act with great mildness, cleansing the system of all impurities, without leaving the bowels in an unhealthy condition. Residents of hot climates find them indispensable, and no family should be without them. Sold by Dealers everywhere.
GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, New York.
Agents in Bombay :
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. A. MENIST has AUTHORIZED his AGENTS, Messrs. C. MARCKS & Co., to SELL his celebrated SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., at LOWER PRICES than Mr. Menist charged, the expenses not being so great.

GOODS ARRIVED TO-DAY LATE for the BAZAAR, to be RAFFLED at JAHAMDASS PURHOMULL'S, 3 Hummum Street. 800 Tickets at Rs. 2. Every Ticket draws a prize. Go and see them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

BOWACK—March 6th, at 19, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla, the wife of James Bowack, of a daughter.

DEATH.

HARE—March 6th, at Byculla, Alice, the beloved wife of David Hare. Home papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BURROWS—March 1st, Ouchterlony Valley, the wife of J. G. Burrows, of a daughter.
DUTHIE—March 3rd, at Sahranpur, wife of J. F. Duthie, of a daughter.
DUNDAS—March 3rd, at Sitapur, Oudh, the wife of George Whyte-Melville Dundas, Lieutenant, 92nd Highlanders, of a son.
LEWIS—February 25th, at Amballa, the wife of G. S. Lewis, of a daughter, still born.
PELLY—March 2nd, at Bolarum, wife of Rev C. H. Pelly, Chaplain, of a son.

DEATHS.

FREELAND—February 18th, at Ranikhet, Ellen Isabella, the wife of Senior Apothecary D. Freeland, aged 44 years.
LUMSDEN—February 20th, murdered by thieves in the Kurrum Valley, Gordon Hugh Lumsden, Lieutenant, 13th Bengal Lancers.
LEWIS—February 25th, at Amballa, Martha, wife of G. S. Lewis, R. A. C., Jhansi, aged 23 years.
WEATHERDON—March 3rd, at Jumalpore, Cordelia, the beloved wife of E. Weatherdon, E. I. Railway.

All Money Orders, Cheques and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1880.

The Government of India has placed itself on a war footing and is fighting its enemies all round with great valour and determination. In Europe doughty champions are in arms against the Brights, the Gladstones, the Forsters, and the Fawcetts; and if General Strachey, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Roper Lethbridge do not keep the opposition orators in check, and enlighten the lieges on the merits and achievements of the administration in India, the case must be a very desperate one indeed. And now the Viceroy himself enters the lists. In a speech which fills five columns of our space this morning His Excellency vigorously supports the valiant Anglo-Indians doing battle against the enemy in England, and deals sundry blows at Mr. Forster and Mr. Gladstone. The "sinister predictions" of the latter as to the future of Indian finance are disposed of very effectively by means of the materials furnished in the Budget Statement of Sir John Strachey. When there is a surplus left after paying for the Afghan war and the Kandahar Railway, it is of course easy to show that Mr. Gladstone was rather wide of the mark in stating that if things continued in their present groove, the people of England would soon have to undertake the charge of Indian Government and the one hundred and twenty-eight millions of the Indian debt. And the easy task is very gracefully and effectively performed by His Excellency. Mr. Gladstone will, no doubt, in due time retort that when he imagined matters to be so desperate he was under the impression that the desponding utterances of the Government of India itself with regard to its finances were found upon exact knowledge of their condition. The talk in Government circles has until the last few weeks been exclusively of deficits and of enhanced taxation. The Liberal leader fell into the mistake of taking these gloomy forebodings seriously, and drawing from them uncomfortable inferences which had the misfortune of being baseless when it turned out that instead of a deficit there was a big surplus. Even his ardent imagination could not have divined that the Afghan war and its incidental works instead of depleting an almost empty treasury would have had the magic effect of transforming India, at the very moment she was thinking of the Insolvent Court, into a State so prosperous that she could reject with contempt and almost anger the bare suggestion that England should contribute any part of the cost entailed by the little difficulties beyond the frontier. Lord Lytton when he began his speech seemed to be conscious that his critics might have something annoying to say in mitigation of the censure which he intended to deal out to Mr. Gladstone and other irreconcileables for their disbelief in the perfect soundness of Government finance: "It has been said that, if our financial prospects are so bright to-day, they could not have been, three months ago, so gloomy as we supposed, or represented, them to be. In short, that we ought to have foreseen from an earlier date the financial results which were announced last Tuesday; and that, if we did not foresee them we have been singularly deficient in foresight." And he endeavoured to meet this very natural criticism by the somewhat limping declaration that the Government could not even three months ago foresee the expansion of the opium revenue, or the partial recovery of the exchanges "upon which no prudent financier could have ventured to base any important calculation, or the other causes which have led to so remarkable an improvement in our financial position."

It is certainly strange that none of these elements of financial recovery were known to be at work three months or even two months ago. But the fact that the Government itself was in a state of blissful ignorance of what was in store renders it idle to twit Mr. Gladstone and the other disagreeable people with their mistake in supposing things to be at that time as bad as the Government itself pronounced them to be. A ghastly fear arises as we peruse these passages in Lord Lytton's most reassuring address that in three months more the whole aspect of Indian finance may once again unexpectedly change, and that we shall then be told that it was not for the Government of India to "foresee" for twelve weeks at a stretch how things would go. Since the Government of India is not above taking a lesson from the famous Mr. Micawber in reference to the importance of securing a surplus, if it be only one of sixpence, it is a pity that it did not take a leaf out of his book in the matter of looking forward to the possibility of "something turning up" which would have saved the country from inconvenience and loss arising from the hasty, and, as is now seen, wholly needless suspension of public works which are essential to the development of the general prosperity. Lord Lytton's apology for the reductions in the public works establishments is superficial and unsatisfactory to a degree "It is certain," he says, "that, but for the reductions complained of, the present year would have ended in a deficit amounting to the by no means contemptible sum of at least three quarters of a million. And next year, also we should have had to estimate for a deficit, a smaller one no doubt, but still a deficit, in lieu of a surplus of £417,000." But these possible deficits which, he says, were only averted by the discontinuance of public works would have had no existence even if those public works had been carried on, but for the extraordinary course taken by the Government of paying for the Afghan war and the Kandahar Railway out of revenue. Why was that course taken? Because, says the Government of India, we have enough money in hand to pay for them without either raising a loan or increasing the "humiliation" of getting a part of the cost of the war from the Home Government! The suspension of public works was not necessary to avert a deficit, but to enable the Government to carry on a big war out of current revenue, and indulge in much magniloquent rhetoric in respect to the evasion of the perfectly obvious duty of getting the whole Empire to share a burden clearly Imperial and not simply Indian.

Lord Lytton's speech is a defence of the Government along the whole line and not simply a defence of the Budget and its surplus. And, of course, a certain portion of it is devoted to the action of the Government with respect to Afghanistan and the strictures of Mr. Gladstone and other critics thereon. But no new light whatever is thrown upon the policy of the Government. We are not of those who have blamed the Government for not avowing its policy with regard to Afghanistan, for necessarily events must have an influence in shaping its ends, rough hew them as we will. Our quarrel with the Government has not been for withholding a declaration of the policy to which it meant to give effect, but that at times it appeared inclined to shrink from acting on its own convictions and by its vacillation was likely to destroy all chance of settling the Afghan difficulty once for all in the manner most conducive to the permanent advantage of India and Afghanistan alike. This danger is by no means past even yet; but in view of the magnitude of the preparations made and being made and of the energy and decision shown in pushing on a railway to Kandahar, we give the Government, as in duty bound, the benefit of the doubt, and are willing to support it heartily in the hope that it will be true to itself and not palter with the destinies of India in this crisis in her relations with the regions whence nearly all her former conquerors have come. The only sentence in which Lord Lytton lets in a little ray of light upon the opinions of Government with regard to the ex-Amir is that in which he speaks of the weakness or "treachery" of the Chief. With regard to Shere Ali he adduces the large accumulation of military stores at Kabul as evidence of his hostile views with regard to the British Government. The inference is strained. Shere Ali was in constant apprehension of having to fight Russia or England, and admittedly he endeavoured in the first instance to enter into a defensive alliance with the English against the Russians. It was only when he was decisively rebuffed in this direction that he committed the fatal mistake of leaning upon the delusive promises of Russia. But no one who judges of his behaviour by the light of all that has become known will suppose that he was mad enough to entertain the notion of waging war against the British Government with a view to conquest or plunder. It must now be admitted that the Afghan war might have been avoided and Shere Ali bound to us by the bonds of self interest; but fatality, and some blundering on both sides, led to rupture and war. The question is, what shall we do with Afghanistan now that Shere Ali is no more, and we have forty thousand men in Afghan territory? All else has only an historic interest, and we need not waste time

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

MILITARY EXECUTION AT KURRUM.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

KURRUM, Feb. 28.—A military execution lately took place of a criminal, a native of the Kurrum Valley, who murdered in cold blood the Malick of his village, because the latter murdered, or was instrumental in the murder of, his brother ten years previous. No form of trial was gone through, and the circumstance caused surprise, as no proclamation had been issued to the residents of the valley that blood feuds would be treated as capital offences.

MIRZA GRAFUR'S MISSION.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

Mirza Grafur, who was sent some weeks ago with khillets for chiefs in Kohistan, has hitherto been weather bound in his village of Takhana, near Surichasma. A body of Maindanis was about to attack him there.

Miragha Sahibzada, with a few followers, has arrived at Babakhushkur, having fled from Kohistan.

THE PROMISED ATTACK ON KABUL.

On the 2nd March a proclamation went through Babakhushkur to Kohistan from Mahomed Jan and Mir Batcha, warning the tribes to be ready to attack the British on the 31st inst.

One thousand five hundred sheep arrived yesterday, and four hundred more to-day, from Argandeh.

COURT-MARTIAL AT KABUL.

A general court-martial assembled on the 2nd for the trial of Sowar Mithlall, charged with the murder of Sowar Ram Purshad at Sei Baba. Both men belonged to the 3rd Cavalry. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life by General Roberts.

MR. LEPEL GRIFFIN'S PROGRESS.

LUNDI KOTAL, MARCH 5.

Mr. Lepel Griffin and party leave for Dhakka to-day.

REDUCTIONS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 7.

The Government of these Provinces is carrying out extensive reductions amongst the clerks of the Secretariat offices from the commencement of the official year.

MHOW RACES.

SECOND DAY—SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH.

HANDICAP FOR ALL HORSES.

Dauntless	1
Wild Irishman	2
Waif	3

THE RUTLAM PURSE.

Armistice	1
Florican	2
Tiger	3

THE DHAR PURSE.

Salisbury	1
Sans Souci	2
Lukin	3

There were only three races run.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE INDIAN VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The *Times* publishes a letter of Mr. Roper Lethbridge (Press Commissioner) containing a defence of the Indian Vernacular Press Act in reply to an article which appeared in the *Contemporary Review*.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

Latest advices from the seat of war in South America state that the Chilian fleet attacked the town of Arica, and that during the action the Commander of the turret ship Huascar was killed.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

PARIS, MARCH 6.

The French Government has refused to comply with the demand made by Russia to extradite Hartman who is charged with complicity in the late attempt made on the Czar's life at Moscow and has had the prisoner deported to England.

THE GREEK QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 6.

Sir A. Layard has informed the Porte that the Great Powers have resolved to appoint an International Commission to determine the Greek frontier.

H. M. S. CROCODILE.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 5.

H. M. S. Crocodile, homeward bound from Bombay, passed through the Suez Canal to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, MARCH 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Canara, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on the evening of the 4th inst.

ISMAILIA, MARCH 5.

The S. S. Athens, which has been aground in the Canal, has floated off, and the traffic is reopened.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	42,000 Bales
Amount forwarded	18,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	3,000 do.
Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton	66,000 do.
Do. do. do. Surats	1,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton	521,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	9,000 do.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market has been closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6-9
8¼ lbs. do	7-9
40's Mule Twist	1-0¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ do. do.	84¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	98
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116¾
Bar Silver	51¾

RATE OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand		Is. 3 1-16d.	per Rupee.
Do.	3 months' sight	Is. 3 3-16d.	"
Credits	3 " "	Is. 3 7-16d.	"
Documents	3 " "	Is. 3¼d.	"
France	3 " "	2-15	"

THE distribution of prizes to the pupils of Grant Medical College this evening will take place, not at the College, but in the University Convocation Hall.

WE publish to-day a speech delivered by the Honourable T. C. Hope, in the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 2nd inst., on the subject of the new registration scheme. The scheme proposed, we understand, has some very warm advocates among commercial men in Calcutta.

OF Sir James Fergusson's appointment to the Governorship of Bombay, *Native Opinion* remarks:—For our part we are glad that a civilian is not to preside over our destinies. However clever civilian Governors may be, they are too obedient to the behests of their superiors. Such is generally not the case with those who come out from the free atmosphere of England. Liberal or Conservative, they entertain more respect for public opinion and bring out less of imperialism with them. We, therefore, welcome Sir James Fergusson to this Presidency.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharaja of Ulwar is expected to arrive at the Broulla railway station this morning at half-past 10 o'clock. A guard of honour of 50 rank and file with band and colours, 21st N. I., under the command of a native officer, will attend to receive him. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the saluting battery, Apollo Bunder.

WE are informed, with reference to the proclamation issued in September last by His Excellency the Governor General of Baghdad, exempting wheat and barley from import duty for six months, that the period of exemption has since been extended to the 12th of June next.

THE Parsee journals bear testimony to the general regret caused by the approaching departure of Sir Richard Temple. One of them considers that in him Bombay will lose a most energetic ruler, who combines with great aptitude for work, a ready sympathy with the people over whom he governs. His energy has contributed substantial good to many important public measures, while his sympathy has endeared him to all communities. During his Governorship the Parsees have been brought to the front more conspicuously than before, and the writer hears that a wealthy Parsee gentleman intends having a ball in Sir Richard's honour. The journal recommends all communities in Bombay to start a general movement to do fitting honour to so worthy a Governor on his departure.

MANY complaints are made of the manner in which the Municipal engineers and their workpeople leave the material which is dug up in laying the sewer drain pipes on all sides of the road. Not only are cartloads of earth and stones suffered to remain on roads where the work is finished, and deep hollows left unfilled, but the bamboo fencing on those parts where the trench is being dug is put up in a very careless way. At night, it is positively dangerous to drive or walk on some of the principal roads where the drain is being dug, for beyond the dim light in a dirty lantern, which rather misleads than otherwise, there is nothing to mark the passable from the impassable parts of the roads.

THE Anjuman-i-Islam has addressed to the Punjab Government a communication on the subject of the proposal to appoint persons to the office of Kazi in various districts. The leading Mahomedan Society of India warmly approves of the proposal as "not only desirable as regards questions of marriage, divorce, and inheritance, but absolutely necessary in certain cases;" and recommends the appointment only of men who have studied in the Law-Classes at the Oriental College, because "the exigencies of modern life require the training of Mahomedan lawyers, not only in all the profundities of their own law, but also in the principles of general jurisprudence and of the administration of the laws in British India."

THE ice companies appear to have done exceedingly well in spite of the very low prices charged for a considerable period. We see the report of the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company for the last half year announces that "the business of the company has continued to prove highly satisfactory, and the profits realised during the half year ending 31st December last will, in the opinion of the board, amply suffice to pay a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on both the A and B shares, after deducting Rs. 2,248-5-7 for deterioration of buildings and machinery carried to a renewal account and Rs. 590 in further reduction of preliminary charges account." The directors have allotted up to date 1,025 shares out of the issue of 1,400 B 10 per cent. preference shares, authorised to be issued by the shareholders of the company, thus increasing the paid-up capital of the company by Rs. 1,02,500. The purchase and cost of erection of the new ten ton machine has up to date amounted to Rs. 1,02,430-12-1, thus nearly absorbing the total amount of new capital subscribed.

THE prospectus for the formation of an Ice Manufacturing Company at Kurrachee has been issued by Messrs. Forbes & Co. The machinery proposed to be used is similar to that in operation at the Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co.'s premises. Suitable sites have been selected for the erection of a factory, and as soon as sufficient number of shares have been subscribed, steps will at once be taken to erect the buildings and machinery so that the company may be in a position to sell ice during the coming hot season of 1880. The capital of the new company is to be one lakh of rupees, divided into a thousand shares of Rs. 100 each. Only 750 shares will be allotted at present.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lytton, accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, left Calcutta on Wednesday evening for Darjiling.

THE directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on Thursday raised the rates of interest and discount one per cent. all round.

A CORRESPONDENT informs the Lahore paper that the particulars of the murder of Lieutenant Lumsden, (nephew of the late Adjutant-General) while he was asleep in his tent at Kurram on the night of the 19th February, are most horrible.

THE raid by Burmese on Manipuri territory, reported in a telegram which we published on Saturday, is likely to involve the Indian Government in further complications. The Maharaja of Manipur rendered us valuable service in connection with the Naga campaign; and, as the *Pioneer* remarks, we are now bound in honour to help him in turn. It is unfortunate that just now we are not represented at the court of Mandalay; for a little pressure put on the king might induce him to undertake the punishment of the raiders. The raid may be a mere local disturbance, and not instigated by the Burmese Government; but in any case, we shall be put to some trouble to avenge it. For some years past the Burmese and Manipuris have been suspicious of each other; and whilst the Burmese hold the Kubo Valley, which once belonged to Manipur, the Manipuris have always a grievance. The Maharaja of Manipur has a militia numbering some 5,000 men, fairly armed, and only needing to be properly drilled and commanded to make first-rate troops for frontier service. Perhaps, if we lent the Maharaja a few officers and a sum of money, the Allahabad paper suggests, he might require no further assistance; but there should be no delay in offering him all he wants. This present is an additional reward for the Maharaja's services to the Indian Government in connection with the Naga campaign, in recognition of which he has already been created a K. C. S. I. After the murder of Mr. Damant, when a little body of Englishmen, with women and children, were besieged by Angami Nagas in Kohima, the Maharaja readily placed his resources at our disposal, and it was mainly by the help of the Manipuri troops that Colonel Johnstone was able to save the English garrison from a fate such as that which befel Cavagnari and his companions.

REPLYING to the *Pioneer's* strictures on the action of the tea planters in objecting to the impressment of their elephants and other animals for transport and carriage for the Naga Hills expedition, the *Indian Tea Gazette* asks:—"Why should planters be expected to burst into poems of praise simply because Government, having previously been remiss in its duty of adequately protecting the frontier, now comes forward to remedy vigorously their former mistake? As to the impressment of elephants, &c., we doubt very much whether the objection has been made to the mere fact itself, but we suspect it is to the way in which the impressment has been carried out, and probably to the refusal to grant adequate compensation. We wonder how our contemporary would feel if Government, in case of a rising in the N.W.P., seized on all the *Pioneer's* stock of type to melt down for bullets in consequence of the supply having run short. We fancy that at any rate some compensation beyond the mere value of the type destroyed would be looked for."

THE *Bombay Review*:—"Our sober contemporary, the *Indian Daily News*, queried whether there might not be some political significance in the selection of a Frenchman as the first Russian Consul in India. Might not our contemporary have fairly surmised that the appointment could only have been made subject to the pleasure of the Bombay Government? And if this were so, it will be evident here, if not in Calcutta, that M. Vouillon owes his Moscovite distinction to the circumstance of his being a *persona grata* at Government House. Seeing he is also the head of a large banking establishment, there can be nothing more incongruous in this appointment than in his being made, by the same social influence, a Municipal Corporationer of Bombay, albeit he is not even a British subject. We observe that some journalists have shuddered because Professor Minayeff, to whose tour we referred last week, is intending to visit several of the more important native Courts, including Cashmere. To those who know M. Minayeff and are aware of his devotion to Sanskrit literature and his Buddistic enquiries, the notion of his travelling with sinister political objects is sufficiently absurd." The *Indian Mirror* is anxiously awaiting the "effects" of this mysterious appointment:—Considering that Russia practically carries on no trade with India, the appointment seems hardly intelligible, except on the supposition that the Czar's Government are anxious to be *au courant* with the passing course of events in India, in which their interest is daily increasing and concentrating. The appointment of a Frenchman to the delicate duty of Russian Consul is decidedly significant, as a clear indication of the close understanding now existing between Russia and France, and brought about probably by a mutual identity of interests. We shall watch the effects of this appointment, which seems to be the direct issue of the present development of the Russian policy in Central Asia."

THE *Rangoon Gazette* states that a Russian emissary of the name of Paschius, most likely an Italian by birth, is expected shortly in King Theebaw's capital with a message from the Czar.

THE Looshais have been making special overtures of friendliness which, the tea planters' journal considers all the more reason for being on our guard. It is far from proved that they were quite unconcerned in the raid on Balladhun.

ATTENTION is again directed by the Lahore paper to the pressing need which exists for more officers for service with our troops in the field. He writes:—"As we long ago predicted would certainly come to be the case, our reserve of European officers for service in any of the numerous capacities which war creates, is completely exhausted. We have no young gentlemen to fill the vacancies of subalterns in native regiments, nor older and more experienced officers for the departments which, under the strain of campaigning, demand constant replenishing. As the war drags along and men get sick and worn out, this pressure will increase; when the work suffers, Government will awake to the mischief effected by excessive incompetent heads of nearly all the Simla *bureaux* during a series of years; but the task of the reconstruction of an army is not easy and by no possibility can it be brief. We yet await any sign of preparation for a new organization such as will give us men, not boys, for British soldiers, such as will give us a native army numerically equal to its work and with a sufficient complement of English officers to lead it. But these two simple desiderata are as far from official discernment as ever, and schemes for retrenchment of army expenditure are alone capable of obtaining a hearing. How long this dangerous system can last without catastrophe is the problem we appear to be practically working out."

A FURTHER return of patients treated at the Kabul Dispensary from the 29th January to the 4th Feb., 1880, shows an average daily attendance of 141·57 out-door and 27·57 indoor patients. The Government of India has ordered that an expression of its appreciation, of his services in this matter, be conveyed to Surgeon C. W. Owen, the medical officer in charge of this dispensary, to whose energetic exertions the success of the institution may be considered to be mainly due.

MAJOR PORTMAN assumed charge on Friday last of the office of Inspector General of Registration and Stamps, in which he will act during Mr. Filgate's absence on furlough for two years. Major Payne, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, succeeds Major Portman as Superintendent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police.

IN the present state of the defensive position held by our troops at Kabul, our contemporary of Lahore doubts whether any very determined attack upon it will be delivered by the undisciplined force under Mahomed Jan and Mir Butcha; but probably a considerable rabble will be collected to disturb and plunder the districts in the vicinity of the capital, and to take advantage of any extension and division of the British forces which may offer an opportunity for a successful attack on a detachment.

CATTLE disease is reported to be prevalent in parts of the Sumbulpore, Belaspore, Raipore, and Baitul districts of the Central Provinces.

DURING the course of the coming year, a Calcutta paper notes, the Viceroy's Council will probably see great changes. Sir Andrew Clarke has left, it would seem to be hoped that Sir Frederick Haines may leave. Sir John Strachey will probably leave shortly, and be succeeded by Mr. Hope. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot is also not likely to remain long, so that, with the exception of Mr. Rivers Thompson, Sir E. Johnson, and Mr. Whitley Stokes, the *personnel* of the Government is likely to be wholly changed.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is not disposed to alter its Afghan programme. It says:—"In inviting attention to the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons on Tuesday night, that the Afghan programme as published recently by us was purely imaginary, we have merely to remind our readers that on a previous occasion we were somewhat similarly contradicted and taken to task by Lord Cranbrook; but, nevertheless, events proved our correctness then. And we have no hesitation in adding that on this occasion also it will be found that we have not wandered far from the right mark in sketching the future of the Afghan situation as we have done."

REGARDING the railway accident at Mittri, the *Indian Railway Service Gazette* learns from a reliable source that Guard Medley, who had charge of the train, has cleared, and up to date has eluded the police. It is considered that had he applied his brakes when the train was stopped for the engine to run for water, it would not have been blown back by the force of the wind, Rs. 100 is offered for his apprehension.

A MATE of an English ship at Bassein has been killed in a row. The unfortunate man seems to have been playing some practical jokes in the quarter by putting out the lights, when he was assailed by several Burmans, three policemen being amongst the number. He was felled to the ground and never recovered his senses, dying the following morning. His assailants are in custody.

A GOOD subject for a *Charivari* cartoon would be the *Statesman* holding out the hand of fellowships to the Press Commissioner. This is how the *Statesman* does it:—The Press Commissioner is performing the proper functions of his office. There has of late been an agreeable absence of those trivial and inane paragraphs, those translations from old Russian newspapers, those scraps of news which it is the journalist's own duty to procure, which—together with their frequent inaccuracy and disingenuousness—brought the Press Commissioner's communications into deserved contempt. Had he always confined himself to the supplying of *bona fide* information from Government, which was not otherwise readily accessible to the public, and to stating the case on behalf of the Government in matters in respect of which the Government had been misunderstood or attacked, we should never have characterised his communiques as "fatuous flapdoodle." Notwithstanding the estrangement which exists between this journal and the Press Commissioner's office, it is not without satisfaction that we see a functionary who ought to be so useful to the Government and the public showing signs of a dawning comprehension of the true nature of his duties.

THE Deccan Ryots Relief Act has been considered by the Secretary of State in Council, who in reply to the Government of India's despatch on the subject, expresses his opinion that it fairly carries out the principles laid down in his despatch to the Government of Bombay of 26th December 1878, and therefore accords his assent to it. With regard to the subject matter of chap. VI. of the Bill, Lord Cranbrook remarks that he considers that conciliation can only be properly carried out by a functionary familiar with legal procedure and having some authority. In France where the system has met with success the conciliator is the ordinary *Juge de Paix* sitting in his own court. His Lordship further remarks that it is within the scope of sec. 33 to nominate the local judges as far as practicable the conciliator in each case, and he presumes this course will be adopted by those entrusted with the carrying out of the provisions of the Act.

THE IRISH DISTRESS FUND.

THE Maharanee Surnomoyee has supplemented her subscription of Rs. 4,000 to the Irish Famine Relief Fund by another donation of Rs. 4,000, the aggregate sum of Rs. 8,000 being the largest contribution from Bengal.

THE TROOPS.

MAJOR WALKER has been appointed Commandant of the 44th N. I.; Captain Robertson, Second-in-Command; Captain Ridgeway, late Adjutant, gets a wing.

THE Lahore paper states that the 2nd Hydrabad Infantry, which had been warned for active service, has received countermanding orders.

THE 15th Regt., from Deesa, embarked yesterday morning from the Apollo Bunder on board H. M.'s Troopship Malabar, bound for Kurrachee. A large number of people, attracted by the playing of the band as they marched through the streets, attended to witness the embarkation.

THE officer commanding the detachment of the 26th N. I. is ordered to detail one compny of that regiment, now at Bombay, to proceed to Surat, leaving Marine Lines station on the 9th inst., to relieve the 2 companies, 23rd N. L. I., now stationed there.

DEPARTURE OF THE 2 15TH FOOT.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian Troopship Malabar, 4,173 tons, Captain John F. G. Grant, R. N., sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with 18 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 2 warrant officers, 542 rank and file, 1 commanding officer, 107 public and 47 private followers, and 7 horses of 2-15th Regt., 1 officer of 83rd Regt.; 1 officer, 2 private followers and 1 horse of Ecclesiastical Department; 1 officer and 1 private follower of Medical Department; 1 officer, 1 lady, 1 child, 1 warrant officer, 1 lady, 4 children, and 2 private followers, of Ordnance Department; 1 officer of 3rd Sind Horse; 1 officer, 1 lady, 3 children and 1 private follower, of Staff Corps. The following is the list of officers:—

Major R L Dashwood, 2-15th Foot.
Major A E H Smith, 2-15th Foot.
Surg Major G Hore, 2-15th Foot.
Pay Master W L Barr, 2-15th Foot.
Captain G H Johnston, 2 15th Foot.
Captain G C Roupell, 2-15th Foot.
Captain W H Rushbrook, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut W W Ward, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut C J Knott, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut G F Garnett, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut L L Steel, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut G H M Conran, 2 15th Foot.
Lieut W B Piere, 2-15th Foot.
Lieut P J H Alpen, 2-15th Regt.
Lieut W T Davies, 2 15th Regt.
Lieut H F E Hodges, 2-15th Regt.
Lieut R W Sherard, 2-15th Regt.
Lieut C H W Maunsell, 2-15th Regt.
Captain J E Gordon, 3rd Sind Horse.
Captain, W A Wetherall, Staff Corps.
Surg W A Barren, I M D.
Lieut Hon F F L Colborne, 33rd Regt.
Asst Comt P Nelson, Ord Dept.
Rev Mr A G Cane, Eccl. Dept.
Mrs Mayne and 2 children, wife of Captain Mayne 3 rd Light Cavalry.

THE BOMBAY HEMP AND JUTE MILL COMPANY.

AT the High Court on Friday last, a sort of joint claim made upon the company by the trustees and liquidators of the Colaba Press Company, in respect of a lease dated 24th August 1875, was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers. Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Prescot and Winter, appeared for the liquidators of the company, Mr. Morrice for Furdoonjee and Mr. M. B. de Quadros. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the liquidators of the Colaba Press Company, and Mr. Pigot, instructed by the same solicitors, for Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, the trustees of the Colaba Press Company. There was a sharp contest on the point at issue, which involved a claim for Rs. 3,94,000.

It appears that by a lease dated 24th August 1875, granted by the late Sir Cowasjee Jahangir and Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit to Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, therein described as trustees of the Colaba Press Company, certain land at Colaba was demised to the lessees from 1st December 1865 for a term of 21 years. On the 27th February 1875, the Colaba Press Company went into voluntary liquidation for the purpose of reconstituting the company and in order to enable them to sell a portion of the property to the Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company, including the property comprised in the lease above referred to. The deed assigning the lease to the Jute Company was executed on the 5th November 1875 between Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy of the first part, Mr. C. E. Benn and Sorabjee Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy, the liquidators of the Colaba Press Company, of the second part, the Colaba Press Company of the third part, and the Jute Company of the fourth part. The Jute Company had lately declared its inability to meet its engagements and had gone into liquidation. The Colaba Press Company has continued to carry on its business by means of its liquidators, is believed to be perfectly solvent, and has no debts, but it is said to be the intention of the liquidators to wind up the company as soon as possible. Notice of the assignment of the lease was given by the Colaba Press Company to the lessor on the 10th December 1875, and the bills for rent had since been made out in the name of the Jute Company and paid by them.

The Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company is now being wound up by the court, Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee and Mr. M. R. de Quadros being the official liquidators. The claims on the company which they had recommended should be admitted amounted to Rs. 3,36,866. The Colaba Press Company and Heerjee Jehangir Readymoney, Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia, and Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy had also preferred a claim for Rs. 3,94,000. The assets of the Jute Company are not sufficient to provide for payment in full of the admitted claims, and the liquidators estimated that the dividend on the admitted claims would not exceed eight annas in the rupee. They were in negotiation for the sale of the mill buildings and other property of the company, and they stated that, on such sale being made, the lease of the property would be assigned to one or more substantial persons purchasing it, who would be perfectly able to perform the several covenants contained in the lease and to pay the rents thereby reserved. All rents due up to the 31st December last under the lease had been regularly paid, and none of the covenants contained therein had been broken. It was stated that the property of the Jute Company was intended to be sold to Chunda Ramjee. Mr. Pigot said the question was what were the rights of his clients against the Jute Company. The rent payable by the latter was Rs. 37,500 a year; and the learned counsel's clients were entitled to be indemnified. Upon the face of the affidavits, it was perfectly plain that the trustees were trustees for the Jute Company, and had incurred a liability in respect of their position. Mr. Latham urged nearly the same arguments.

Mr. Farran said the affidavit of the liquidators of the Jute Company showed that the assets would barely give the sharers creditors eight annas in the rupee; and that if the amount of the claim made by the Colaba Press Company, Rs. 3,94,000, was invested in Government paper, as required, nothing would be left for the unfortunate creditors of the Jute Company. If the sum was set apart, it would swallow up far more than the assets of the company, as that his Lordship would see, if there was hardship on one side, there would be hardship on the other side also. It was entirely a mistake of his learned friend Mr. Pigot to say that the trustees were trustees for the Jute Company.

A large number of authorities were cited on both sides, and at the close of a long argument, his Lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE STRIKE OF THE G. I. P. R. WORKMEN.

THE following is an authentic copy of the petition presented to Government through the Consulting Engineer, a copy of which was also sent to Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway. This petition was signed by a number of workmen for themselves and for their comrades,—the one to which Mr. Barnett, the Agent, replied (as published in the local papers) being unsigned, and not properly representing their grievances. The present petition is respectful, loyal, and conveys their complaint in a clear manner:—

Bombay, February 27, 1880.

To Col. OLDHAM, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways.

SIR,—We, the undersigned mechanics, workmen, and labourers, on behalf of ourselves and other workpeople employed in the workshops of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Parel, beg most respectfully to request the favour of your laying this representation before His Excellency the Governor in Council, with such recommendation from you as the merits of the case may require.

2. We have been employed in the G. I. P. Railway, some for years, extending over 15 to 20 years, and used to work, until recently, for seven hours a day. A few months ago, Mr. Jackson, the Locomotive Superintendent, demanded that we should work eight hours a day, to which we objected, but looking to our own interests as well as those of the company, we submitted to the demand, on condition that at no future period were we to be subjected to any further increase on our daily work, unless there be any special demand or occasion for our overtime work and for which we were to be specially paid.

3. About four days ago we were surprised to learn that our daily work would extend from 8 to 9 hours with a recess of an hour during the middle of the day. We are unwilling to trouble you with a detail of our grievances; but we may be permitted to mention that, as you are aware, we are required to use all our physical strength on mechanical and other manual labour, often of an exhausting nature; and from our physical constitution, in the climate of India, we are unable to bear any more strain than that caused by eight hours' continuous exertion. In short, we frankly declare, it will be impossible for us to do that we used to turn out more work when we worked seven hours than we can do in eight.

4. We beg to bring to your notice another grievous fact that, whereas a Bill has been introduced in the Supreme Legislative Council of India to reduce the number of working hours in the local mill industry, the G. I. P. Railway is endeavouring to enhance the working time, and that whereas our time has been recently increased from seven to eight hours, our pay has been reduced. Thus, again, while the B. B. & C. I. Railway exacts eight hours' labour from its workpeople, it has also rateably increased the wages of its servants.

5. You will be pleased further to note that, whereas the nominal hours of work are eight, we are required to be up from our bed before five o'clock in the morning, so as to be able to take our bath and our morning meals and be at the Byculla station at 7 o'clock where there is a cooly track-train ready to take us to Parel. We are required to be at our work at 8 o'clock in the morning, and are brought down to Byculla about half an hour afterwards. We then find our way home the best way we can. Now most of us live in different parts of Bombay, and it is some times nearly 7 o'clock before we reach home. It will be seen that we are required to be more than ten hours on our legs, hard at work in one way or another. One can easily imagine, therefore, the exhausting nature of our labour.

6. Moreover, the fact is patent to you that most of the Hindus cook their own food after going home and again before going to work in the morning, as they have a prejudice to carry their food with them.

7. Another most unjust rule introduced by Mr. Jackson, is that when the train taking us from Byculla to Parel is detained on the line, for some reason or other over which we have no control, or with which we have nothing to do, our wages are cut for such time as the said train may be so late. This is evidently very unjust and unfair.

8. We have always been and always behaved ourselves in an orderly manner, and endeavoured to obey all lawful orders. But four days ago when the Superintendent issued the notice extending our time from 8 to 9 hours' labour, we respectfully remonstrated with him that especially it would be impossible for us to work over eight hours. Notwithstanding this we were actually confined in the workshops for an hour for two successive evenings after five o'clock to compel us to work for an extra hr. It was only when our request made on the following morning to shut up at 5 p. m. as usual was refused that we struck work.

9. Though we are not competent judges of such matter, yet the fact has been made transparent that the workshops are so hot that since the commencement of the business at Parel, the percentage of sick people has perceptibly increased, and there has been more fatal cases than it was known to be the case at Byculla. When this matter was brought to the notice of the authorities, the glass coverings over the workshop have been removed, and "pankas" introduced therein. The faulty construction of the shop is owing to the notion that they are fitted up as if they were intended to be used in England.

10. The one hour's recess that we get at midday is perhaps more harassing than it is worth. For we are obliged to go out of the shop to get our meals from our servants, to bring the same in, eat them, and again go out to deliver our plates to our men. To do all this, we are required to put an attendance ticket into the ticket box and get it back on our way in. Nearly half an hour is thus wasted and taking half an hour for our meals, the nominal hour of recess vanishes, and it may be taken for granted that we are refreshed not quite enough to resume our physical labour.

11. Such are a few of our grievances, and we do not like to trouble you with other minor ones. But there is one which requires your consideration. It is that the carpenters who are put on repairing wagons do the work in the sun during the fair season, and during the monsoon they are not required to work on a rainy day, though they request the Superintendent to allow them to repair the wagons in the sheds. They thus lose their wages for such days as happen to be wet, for no fault of theirs, even though they go to their work all wet on their way there.

12. In conclusion we earnestly pray that you will be pleased to well weigh all our grievances and pass such order as you deem proper on the subject.—We are, &c.

Signed by some of the workmen.

"I HAVE been for some past years great sufferer from spasmodic asthma. A friend kindly sent me a box of *Grimault's Indian Cigarettes*; I found them quite effectual, and much more agreeable, and less irritating than the other preparations of that kind hitherto known. W. LITTLE, Manchester."

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA, Captain E. M. Edmond, sailed on Saturday for Aden and Suez, with the Europe Mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr A Kirby, Mr Thirlaway, Mr Ellis, Mr C Calderon, Mr Hindle, Mr B Crossdale, Mrs C Harter and 3 children, Mrs J M Sym, Col S Langmore and Dr Jones.
For Brindisi—Rev Mr Singer, Lt-Col C Thomason and Sir George and Lady Colley.
For Venice—A gentleman and Mr Vigors.
For Port Said—Mr Jean Habel.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE.

THE approaching departure of his Excellency the Governor is the main topic of discussion in native circles. Whatever his shortcomings as the head of Government and of Society, this much is clear that his departure is viewed with much more lively regret than the joy with which his arrival was hailed. He was peculiarly well trained and well qualified for this high office to the discharge of which he brought his versatile administrative talents and ripe experience. But though he has been sufficiently long among us, we very much doubt if the real Sir Richard has revealed himself to any. Somehow or other his character and career have always been ill-judged by friends and foes alike. From what little we have known of him there is stuff in Sir Richard Temple to make what the world calls a great man. Gifted with a robust constitution of mind and body, keen intelligence, ready resource, and a healthy political ambition, the present Governor of Bombay would have risen to high rank in any department of State. But his Indian apprenticeship seems to have been a mistake. If this country has exalted Sir Richard Temple, it has also demoralized him. He has had to serve conflicting interests which, either from a sense of duty or from personal ambition, he has managed to do with fatal facility. But the time has not arrived to judge of him fairly. He soon returns to where he may be sure to have healthier associations and aspirations, His Indian faults, we hope, will be left behind in India—a legacy which may attest few claimants even in India. He has a noble career before him as indicated by our weekly contemporary, and we heartily pray that the affairs of this unhappy country may always engage His Excellency's kindly concern. Sir Richard Temple can serve India better than any other living Englishmen in and out of Parliament. His Excellency has shown true wisdom in not waiting for the highest official position in India—by no means without his reach.—*Indian Spectator.*

THE *Madras Times*, in a leading article headed "the most popular man in India," speaks thus of our retiring Governor:—"He is the best Governor the Bombay Presidency has had for many a long day, and his wonderful energy and activity, both mental and physical, have won him the admiration of even his foes. Sir Richard Temple is a born administrator, and we fear that he is only about to commit another of his own mistakes in life when he proposes changing the administrative work he does so well in India for the oratory of the House of Commons, which we doubt if he will do well at all. Sir Richard Temple, who is a superb horseman, a fair artist, a tolerable speaker, a good writer, and a clever man all round, probably thinks that the versatility of his genius, or, better, of his energies, will carry him triumphantly into oratorical successes as remarkable as those of Mr. Joseph Cowen or John Bright. There is a considerable difference between addressing an audience of courtiers and place-hunters from the seat of patronage, and addressing the House of Commons in the shape of "an Indian Bore," and it is to be hoped that Sir Richard Temple will not discover this to his cost when he enters upon the latter phase of his brilliant and versatile career. One thing is certain,—that India can ill spare him, now or hereafter. He is the man of all others in whom the Indian public has confidence, and there is not a province or presidency in the land which would not rejoice to have a man of Sir Richard's administrative ability at its head. But already there are whispers about to the effect that Sir Richard Temple may return in a year or so to India as Viceroy and Governor-General. And if the Conservatives remain in office so long we may indeed yet see Sir Richard Temple upon the Indian *musnud*. Putting aside the "versatility" rock on which he so often stumbles, the present Governor of Bombay has many claims to that high office. He leaves India the most popular man in the Empire and he takes with him an administrative reputation which very few Indian Governors have ever surpassed."

THE FLOWER SHOW AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

THIS show, a description of which was given in our last impression, attracted a large number of visitors on Saturday, when the arrangements were similar to those of the previous day with the exception that the music was supplied, not by the band of H. E. the Governor, but by the band of H. M.'s 21st Regt. N. I., whose performances were much appreciated. At dusk the gardens were lighted up with lamps and Chinese lanterns, and the illumination had a very charming effect. Altogether the exhibition has been a very successful one, and the thanks of the public are due to the gentlemen by whose efforts that success has been attained. The show was eagerly attended yesterday afternoon, the great majority of the visitors being native ladies and gentlemen, whose picturesque costumes vied in brilliance with the hues of the flowers and plants. His Excellency the Governor and party again paid the exhibition a visit and remained in the gardens for some time. His Excellency expressed himself greatly pleased with all the arrangements, and especially admired the Victoria Garden exhibits. The gentlemen who kindly acted as judges were Dr. Hunter, Dr. H. Cook, Dr. Anderson, Mr. C. Fox, and Dr. Sakharam Arjun, and it is needless to state that they performed their duties efficiently and well. Mr. B. A. Gupte acted as assistant to the secretaries and rendered valuable help. The show will be open to-day from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m., the price of admission being As. 2. The following is the speech delivered by H. E. the Governor at the opening of the show on Friday, and it contains an interesting description of the chief features of the exhibition:—

Ladies and Gentlemen, I have now to comply with the request of the committee to declare this flower show to be open for a very limited period, namely, to-day and the two following days. Therefore, the residents of Bombay remembering the very ephemeral character of the show, should take care to secure early admission. This is now the third flower show which has been held at Bombay, the first having been held during the time of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit in 1870, and the second in 1876, or about four years ago. It is unavoidable that the funds for this exhibition have not been raised from municipal resources, or from any public source whatever, but solely from private subscription. That result is very satisfactory, and it is mainly due to the public spirit and the popularity of the large and influential committee who have consented to serve with the full capacity. In the committee the principal person of course is our excellent Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Grant, and with him have been associated as honorary secretaries, Mr. Agnew Turner, Mr. Bienzi Walton, and Dr. Sukharam Ar

...ing beyond the frontier with six months' supplies by the 1st of May next, after which date Koochie carriage may not be available. A further special provision has been made for increased strength on the Kurram line, in case any troops returning from Afghanistan by that route should be detained by the lateness of the season in the uplands of the valley.

BENGAL.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, with his chaplain the Rev. Brook Deedes, returned from his metropolitan visitation to the dioceses of Bombay and Madras, to Calcutta on Tuesday last in the S. S. Merkara.

AN ELOPEMENT.—Stringent but so far ineffectual search is being made in Calcutta for a young lady, a Miss Chuckerbutty, who has been missing from home since Wednesday evening. Lately the young lady had formed the acquaintance of a penniless young man, named Manuel, lately employed as a "compositor" in a local newspaper, with whom, it is believed, she eloped the very night of her father's death.—*Statesman.*

IT is stated that the newly-formed Tea Guild in Calcutta, composed of the leading agency houses, have it in contemplation to send to Melbourne as their representative a professional tea taster with not only local but Mincing Lane experience, and Mr. McLaren's name is mentioned as being the most likely.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

MR. C. A. DANIELL, it has now been arranged, goes as Judge to Mainpuri, not to Bareilly, as at first announced.

MR. R. M. KING has been appointed to act as Judge of Saharunpore, Mr. J. H. Fisher taking up his duties as Collector of Meerut.

EFFORTS are being made to have an "Irish Fund" Sunday in Allahabad, and all our churches and chapels are to be requested to co-operate in the movement.

THE *Indian Herald* contradicts the *Pioneer's* statement that the Cawnpore-Futtuckabad State Railway is making rapid progress towards completion, and says the line is not laid to 20 miles from Cawnpore.

THE N. W. P. Government has purchased the Royal Hotel at Debra Dun for the Forest School, which it has started for the training of natives for the Forest Department.

AFTER lying idle for some years, the Kumaon (Government) iron mines have lately been leased out to a company which proposes working them for five years on trial, at a very low rent.

THE NAGA COUNTRY.

A WING of the 10th Native Infantry has been ordered from Barrackpore to Cachar, and a wing of the 18th Native Infantry is to leave Julpigoorie for Golaghat to be added to the reserve force in Cachar.

WE see it stated that the Maharaja of Munipur has been presented with 1,000 muskets and two mountain guns by the Government of India.

MADRAS.

A MADRAS paper, we see, announces the death of Lady Kennedy, wife of Sir Michael Kennedy, at Sutton Surrey, on the 24 h of February.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF NEPAUL.—His Excellency, accompanied by his bride, the daughter of the Princess of Tanjore, left Madras on Thursday by special train for Conjeveram.

THE RAJA OF ULWAR.—His Highness Mungul Sing, Raja of Ulwar, arrived in Madras on Thursday morning, on a visit to the Governor.

DEATH OF THE ZEMINDAR OF NEIKSHAPUTY.—Mouna Coroosawmy, Zemindar of Nerk-reputy in the Dindigul district, who lately arrived in Madras to be present at the marriage of the Princess of Tanjore, died on Thursday morning. He had been ailing with fever for three days.

FINE ART EXHIBITION.—The exhibition for 1880 was opened at the College hall on Thursday evening. There was a good display of paintings, photographs, etchings, carvings on wood and ivory, and pottery. The carvings on ivory from Bombay and Travancore were specially admired.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY.—A few months ago the Secretary to the above Society applied to the Government of India for any drawings of Indian antiquities, and the Madras Government sent Mr. F. Pope, the head draughtsman, and two assistants of the Government Secretariat. D. P. W., to Sadras, to sketch the famous temple, known as the Seven Pagodas. These drawings having now been completed, the draughtsmen have returned to Madras, and their work is, we hear, before the Government now. We learn that some of the famous temples about Bellary will also be included in the list.—*Madras Mail.*

ROMANTIC STORY OF CHENDRIAH'S DEATH.

A CORRESPONDENT in Rumpa-land sends the following to the *Madras Mail*:—"It may interest some of your readers to hear the particulars of Chendriah's death. He had been a long time in the neighbourhood of Gunteru, where there was a detachment of the 5th Regiment, under Major Hands, who, though aware of his proximity, did not disturb him, as he was negotiating for his surrender, and probably knew if he attempted to move out after him, Chendriah would have quietly walked off. Chendriah being thus left alone, and having nothing to see to do, fell in love with the fair daughter of Gool Sing, Patil of Bomaram, and forthwith demanded her hand. To refuse was death, so the paternal consent was given. Now, though Chendriah was called Maharajah, he was not of high caste, besides which one of his wives was already in the zeal at Rajahmundry, and as there was every probability of the second Mrs. Chendriah eventually taking up her abode in the same place, Gool Sing set his wits to work to find out how he could possibly break off the match. There was but one way, and that was the death capture of the lover. Gool Sing was a man of considerable influence and a rebel himself; so with a little pressure he induced some of Chendriah's followers to look upon the matter in the same light as himself, amongst them being Kothapilly Ramadoo and Jumpa Pandiah, both rebels, and leaders of rebels. It was decided by the confederates that Chendriah should be led into an ambush to be killed, or captured by Major Hands and his detachment. Chendriah, like Samon, fell into the snare. I believe an invitation from the fair Bomaram was the bait. It was eagerly accepted, but while proceeding to the rendezvous Chendriah suddenly became suspicious, accused Kothapilly Ramadoo of treachery, and in a moment fired upon him and missed; Kothapilly returned the fire and wounded Chendriah in the arm, breaking it. Chendriah then retired to a tree, placed his back against it, loaded and fired twice, each time resting the muzzle of the gun on his toes, and raising his foot to the desired level fired, and was successful in wounding one man. In the mean time Jumpa Pandiah worked round the tree, and unseen, got behind Chendriah, and with a sharp bill-hook kind of affair, gave Chendriah a blow which laid his face open from the ear to the mouth. Chendriah turned upon his unexpected foe, but another cut severed his head from his body. Chendriah died pluckily, and, as he always said he would, fighting to the last.

SPORTING.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

ALL COMERS' CONTEST.

The following is the result of the above match :—

No.	Corps.	Rank.	Name.	Station.	Points per Shot.										Total Points.	Prize.
					M	H	Rs. 500	200	100	50	10	10	10	10		
1	2/13th Regt.	Serjt.	J. M. H. Sargent	Bellary	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	75	
2	3/13th Regt.	Sergt. Major.	Nabi Tal	Bellary	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
3	3/13th Regt.	Private	R. J. Rogers	Bellary	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
4	R. V. B.	Lieut	W. Clapp	Kistna	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
5	R. V. B.	Sergt	Peeler	Kistna	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
6	R. V. B.	Sergt	Bretnor	Kistna	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
7	1st P. V. R.	Private	J. Innis	Khandwa	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
8	R. V. R. V.	Sergt	J. Kendall	Ditto	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
9	Ditto	Private	A. Balderston	Neul Tal	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
10	Barg. R. V.	Captain	W. R. Pratt	Bangalore	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
11	1st Ditto	Private	W. R. Middleton	Bangalore	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
12	1st P. V. R.	Private	W. H. Bryan	Kamptee	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
13	E. I. R. V.	Private	C. E. G. Harrison	Shahjehanpore	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
14	1st P. V. R.	Private	J. W. Murray	Jhelum	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
15	M. V. G.	Corpl	S. Maxwell	Madras	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
16	11th Regt.	Captain	G. S. Bailey	Lahore	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
17	A. V. R.	Serjt	W. Sillitoe	Mhow	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
18	G. I. P. R. V.	Serjt	R. P. Carnac	Khandwa	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	
20	Mo. V. R.	Private	C. Paxton	Moolmein	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74	

J. H. E. BREE, Captain,
Hon. Secy., Genl. Commdg.
C. V. R.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

BONA-FIDE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 8th March, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a walnutwood sympathetic piano by Schiedmayer, a handsome strong-built landau, for a single or pair of horses, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of R. H. Baker, Esq., the same comprises rich form pattern glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best plated-ware such as dish covers, containing 4 pickle stands, coffee pot, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, such as a handsome blackwood dining table in 3 pieces for 12 persons, side board, pier, circular, oval, round, writing, dressing, washing, card, monkey, and tripod tables, centre ottoman, reclining and conversation couches, easy folding drawing and dining room arm and without arm chairs, a handsome solid walnutwood sympathetic pianoforte by "Schiedmayer," a handsome teakwood French-polished, Madras pattern 4 post bedstead, with spring mattress, &c., hanging and table kerosine lamps, clothes and gown presses, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glasses, China flower jars, table ornaments, Brussels carpet, bathing tubs, towel horse, dispense articles, cooking utensils, books, plants, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

N.B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 A.M. on the same day.

On MONDAY, the 15th and TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p. m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Framjee Hall, Breach Candy, lately occupied by Mr. Arthur Crawford, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished furniture of that mansion, consisting of a new grand rosewood pianoforte by Ks and, a small plate billiard table by J. Bennett, a bagatelle table, a large fish bowl with fish, plated-ware by Elkington, rich crockery and glass-ware, large handsome gilt pier glasses, handsome 36, 24, 18 and 12 light hanging chandeliers, rich brussels and Persian carpets, Benares and Dutch works, rich Chinese and Japanese table ornaments, and (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a pair of very handsome thorough bred Australian horses, thoroughly broken to single and double harness, 15. 2½ high, 5 years old bright bay with black points, also a thorough bred Australian saddle horse 15-2 rising 5, bright bay, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have been instructed to sell by Auction on MONDAY, the 29th March next, at 1 P.M., in the upper Saloons of Messrs. Foundy and Co., a very valuable collection of "Bric-a-Brac," selected by a collector of considerable experience and taste, from the most famous districts of Japan, consisting of fans, cabinets, lacquered articles, ivory carvings, bronze ornaments of quaint designs, porcelain ware, &c., &c., forming altogether a collection seldom to be met with.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1880.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT KOLBHAT WADY LANE, NEAR KALBADEVIE ROAD.

On FRIDAY, the 12th day of March 1880 at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above place by order of the mortgagee Mr. Wamoodeen Balajee and on account and at the risk of Mortgegor Narayen Bhawoo, the following property. All that piece of farendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in the Kolbhat Lane, near Kalbadevie Road, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasurement about 90 49 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the house of Mr. Crushna Gunojee, by the south, public passage, by the east, public passage, and by the west house of Mr. Janoo Bhikajee Girut, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th March 1880.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

OLD IRON RAILS.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1-0 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March next, TENDERS for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 Tons of OLD USELESS RAILS.

The Rails to be sold are of various sections, and will be taken from the lots now lying on the Company's premises, Wadi Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers must specify the quantity required and the rates per ton weighed over on the spot. Delivery will be made by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Bunder or Wharf.

The Tender must specify the time within which delivery will be taken of the whole quantity of Rails tendered for, and the person who se Tender is accepted will be required to pay to the Company the price of each lot from time to time as delivery is taken of the Rails, but the whole quantity must be paid for within the time specified as above in the Tender.

The Agent reserves the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 23rd February, 1880.

CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of PROVISIONS for H. M.'s HOUSE of CORRECTION and H. M.'s GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE at BYCULLA, and H. M.'s COMMON JAIL, from 1st April 1880 to 31st March 1881.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RICE, DHALL, WHEAT, WHEAT BREAD, Fine and Brown, BEEF, MUTTON, SUGAR, GHEE, OIL, FIREWOOD, and many other articles, as required, during the above period.

Full particulars as to probable quantities required, and terms of Contract can be ascertained on application at the House of Correction Office, Byculla, and the Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

A Dep sit of Rs. 200 must accompany each Tender.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest, nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

W. P. WALSHE, Captain,
Superintendent Presidency Jails, and Governor, Government Workhouse.

Byculla, 2nd March 1880.

FOR SALE.

JEYES' PERFECT PURIFIER (CONCENTRATED)

HIGHLY recommended by medical men as the cheapest and best DISINFECTANT and CLEANSER. Specially prepared for Railways, Ships, Hospitals, Workhouses, Asylums, Vestries, Factories, Municipalities, Dwelling Houses, &c, &c.

Sold in drums and small and large bottles to suit requirements.

2 or 1 Gallon drums at	Rs. 2	6 6 per Gallon.
8 oz. Bottles at	,, 4	13 0 per dozen Bottles.
2 ,,	,, 2	12 0 ,,
2 ,,	,, 1	0 6 ,,

Jeyes' Sanitary Soft Soap in Kegs, each 68 lbs. at Rs. 7-9-0 per Keg.

RUTTONJEE BOMONJEE & Co.,
1, Forbes Street, Fort.

14th February 1880.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON.
THE NEW SPECIFIC.

GIVES IMMEDIATE RELIEF and Speedy Cure in Nervousness, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation, Lowness of Spirits, &c.

GIVES SPEEDY RELIEF and a Permanent Cure in Nervous Debility, Weakness, and all Functional Disorders.

RAPIDLY RENOVATES the NERVOUS and MUSCULAR SYSTEM, and is an Infallible Remedy for Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, &c.

A SPECIFIC for all IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, Offensive Breath, Pimples, Eruptions, the baneful effects of Mercury, &c.

A Trial will satisfactorily prove the efficacy of this extraordinary medicine. Sold by all Druggists throughout the World.

SOLD WHOLESALE BY:—Smith Stanistreet & Co., Calcutta. Bathgate & Co., Calcutta. H. Scott, Thompson & Co., Calcutta. D. S. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona. Barrie & Co., Madras. E. Plover & Co., Lahore and Simla. E. Gillon & Co., Lahore, J. Maitland & Co., Colombo, O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 15 per Share, being at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE on and after the 10th of March.

Shareholders are requested to apply at the Company's Office for their DIVIDEND WARRANTS, and to intimate whether the Warrants should be made payable in Bombay or Broach.

By Order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Agents.

Broach, 27th February 1880.

આલ્ફ્રડ્રેડ મેનીઊફેક્ચરીંગ કમપની લીમીટેડ.

અત્રેથી જાહેર ખબર આપવામાં આવે છે કે દર શેરે રૂ. ૧૫ લેખેની વેહેચણી દર વરસના સેંકડે ૬ ટકાના હીસાબે જાહેર કરવામાં આવી છે, અને તે તા૦ ૧૦ મી માર્ચ અને તે પછીના દીવસોએ આપવામાં આવશે.

બાગીદારોને અરજ કરવામાં આવે છે કે તેઓએ તેમનાં ડીવીડંડ વારંટો માટે કમપનીની આફીસમાં પુછવું, અને તે વારંટો તેમને સુંબધમાં આપવા જોઇએ કે બરાબર, તે વીશે તેઓએ તથા જણાવવુ.

ડીરેકટરોના હુકમથી,
ગફીવરા, કાટનની કુ૦,
એજંટો.

ભરૂચ, તા૦ ૨૭મી ફેબ્રવારી ૧૮૮૦

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE LIFE FUNDS held by the Official Trustees in India, on 31st December 1878, to protect Policies granted in India amounted to

4 and 4½ per cent. Government Paper for ..... Rs. 6,30,500
Cash ..... ,, 3,446

Rs. 6,33,946

according to Receipts held by the Company. Besides the above, there is held by the Home Trustees a Guarantee Fund of

3 per cent. Consols for £51,080,

in part protection of Indian Policies.

These Government Securities are only available for payment of claims; and, as expressed in the Trust Deed for Policy-holders, cannot be used for the general purposes of the Company.

There are no "Miscellaneous Securities" held in India to cover Policies in force.

For Prospectuses and Reports apply at the

COMPANY'S OFFICES,
104, Clive Street, Calcutta,
or to the Agents in Bombay,
Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.,
7, Rampart Row.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS,
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
London Office, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ..... Dollars 5,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Dollars 1,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and Interest allowed: Fixed Deposits received on the following terms, viz.:—
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
For shorter periods special arrangements can be made on terms to be ascertained on application.
All letters to be addressed and remittances made payable to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances on applied be made payable to the Agra Bank. Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY,
EX "CLAN LAMONT."
Price, Credit Rs. 17-0, Cash Rs. 16-10.
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

McEWAN'S BEER

CAN always be had at the undernoted address; it is of excellent quality, and is highly recommended:—

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts .... Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... ,, 3 0 ,, ,, 7 doz.
Hogsheads.... ,, 60 0 per hhd. ,,

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
Eugene Olicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36 0	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick and Co.'s Dry Monopole	,, 33 8	,, 46 8

STILL HOCKS.

FROM G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 8	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	,, 17 8	,, 20 8
Johannisheimer	,, 18 8	,, 21 8
Liebfraumilch	,, 22 0	,, 25 0
Steinwein	,, 22 0	...
Hochheimer	,, 26 12	...
Ruedesheimer	,, 30 12	,, 29 12
Marcobrunn	,, 30 8	,, 33 8
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 8	...

*BRANDY.

Muller Freres Brandy	Rs. 19 0	per doz. qts.
Company Roger's "Cognac	,, 28 8	,, ,,
Boulestin & Co. Do.	,, 20 0	,, ,,
F. Dessandier & Co. ,, Do.	,, 24 0	,, ,,

CLARETS.

FROM LOUIS O. LANZEE, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien	Rs. 8 0	per doz. Qts.
Chateau Serilan	,, 9 0	,, ,,
Do. Maucaillou	,, 10 0	,, ,,

FROM H. AND C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Los Canons	,, 17 0	,, 19 0
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	...

BEER.

IND COOPE & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 4 12	per doz. pts. Rs. 3 0
Norway Pale Ale	,, 4 12	,, ,,
Kronnacher Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ,,
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 28 8	,, 31
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whisky	,, 24 0	,, ,,

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 9th February 1880.

NOTICES.

WANTED,

A MAHOMEDAN ENGINEER who understands irrigation work. Apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE.

An English boat shaped LANDAU with a pair of fast-trotting BAY AUSTRALIAN MARES, Price Rs. 1,800.

A powerful Chestnut Arab CHARGER up to weight. Height 15 hands, age 5 years, perfectly sound, Price Rs. 1,250.

An English stylish DOG-CART, by Peter and Son, of Long Acre. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS.

ESTABLISHED 1858.

THE FOUNDRY, FITTING, SMITHS' and BOILER-MAKERS' DEPARTMENTS are each under skilled European supervision and fitted with the best Machinery for high class work and quick despatch.

Estimates for every description of Iron and Brass work will be forwarded on application.

Machinery of all kinds imported through our Home Agent.

RICHARDSON & Co.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1880.

THE VICEROY ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE following is Lord Lytton's speech in the Legislative Council on Sir John Strachey's Budget:—The Financial statement, which gave rise to the motion now before the Council, was so full and clear, that I should be reluctant, at this late hour, to delay the vote by any lengthened remarks, were it not that this is my only opportunity of personally noticing various criticisms on the financial administration of the Government I have the honor to represent. Those we have heard in the course of to-day's discussion, I will endeavour to answer with all possible brevity. Others which have emanated from leading English statesmen, I feel bound to notice at greater length.

In the course of his interesting speech my Hon'ble Colleague Sir Alexander Arbuthnot explained his personal views on the general subject of direct taxation, with special reference to the reasons which would, in his opinion, not only justify, but necessitate, recourse to an income tax, if a larger revenue from that source were actually required by the Government of India. As this is not at present the case, I will not pause to discuss the recommendations of my Hon'ble Colleague, but I freely admit that the present very limited direct tax upon trades and callings is not strictly scientific, or completely logical. I believe that no form of direct taxation short of an income tax could be made wholly free from these objections. It is, indeed, this consideration which has influenced my concurrence in the decision not to supplement the licence tax by taxation based on any different principle, and not to seek from the extension of that tax to the salaried and professional classes, the recovery of the revenue sacrificed by exemption from it of all incomes under Rs. 500 derived from trade. In the present favourable condition of our finances, I do not think we could justify to ourselves any measure which would have the effect of increasing taxation, merely for the sake of scientific re-adjustment. It will be time enough to discuss the principles which should regulate such re-adjustment whenever the occasion for making it arises. It would not, in my opinion, be expedient, and for myself and the Members of this Government it is, in any case, impossible, to set forth now what the Government may, or will, do whenever it is called upon to deal either with a large deficit, or a large surplus. In the former eventuality, the considerations set before us by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir A. Arbuthnot would certainly demand, and doubtless receive, most careful examination. But I think it right to say, at once, that if, in the latter eventuality, we were enabled to contemplate a large remission of taxation, it seems to me very doubtful whether it would be by the remission of the licence tax that we should commence the enjoyment of our good fortune. Not to mention other taxes to which objection might reasonably be made, we should, for instance, have to consider the still existing taxes upon salt. Our policy of equalising the salt duties throughout India has been carried out, thus far, with great financial success, and it has largely increased the consumption of salt. But this policy may still require, for its completion, some temporary sacrifice of revenue.

The success of our efforts to effect the early removal of the great salt cordon, is largely owing to the friendly and enlightened spirit in which our representations have been received by the native States concerned, and also to the intelligence, and loyal exertions of our own political and fiscal officers. Of the former, my acknowledgments are due to Mr. Alfred Lyall, a gentleman of rare intellectual gifts and attainments, to whose efficient assistance in the administration of our Foreign Department, I am greatly indebted; and also to General Sir H. B. Daly, and Colonel Bradford, for their cordial co-operation with Mr. Hume, the value of whose labours in this matter have been repeatedly acknowledged. Of the latter, I must mention, with special gratitude, our late Colleague in this Council, Mr. George Batten, who was one of the earliest and most enlightened apostles of the policy it has been my privilege to promote; and also Mr. Halsey, who has energetically assisted the prosecution of it. The Council will, perhaps, allow me to mention here, that on my way from Simla to Calcutta, I recently took occasion to visit the most important of the salt States of Rajputana and Central India, with the object of ascertaining, from personal observation and enquiry, the practical effect of our late measures in the States thus visited. So far as regards the rulers of those States, I ascertained that they are perfectly satisfied with the arrangements we have made with them. These arrangements, indeed, have everywhere largely benefited their revenues. As regards the populations of the States concerned, so far as I can judge from the assurances I received from their native representatives, and from the statements of our own local officers, the necessarily increased price of the salt consumed by them has nowhere given rise to discontent, or caused any serious discomfort. In some parts of the country where the Bunjara traffic had been temporarily disorganised, salt, I found, was dearer than it should be. But the formation of depots for the sale of it at a distance from the places of production, and the extension of railways still in progress, will, I feel assured, rapidly remove this only drawback to the advantages of a reform which, in its essential consequences, has proved eminently beneficial to all concerned. I may add that the practical working of the new system has been wonderfully free from friction. I was not without anxiety, lest, in practice, it should have encountered difficulties not adequately provided for by our agreements. But, so far as I could ascertain, no such difficulties have occurred, and certainly the practical success, thus far, of our recent arrangements with the salt-producing States, has surpassed my most sanguine expectations.

I must now ask leave to notice briefly the chief objections I have heard since last Tuesday, and more especially in the course of to-day's discussion, to the financial policy of the Government, as explained by my Hon'ble Colleague in his statement of last week. The first of these objections is that the inutility and impropriety of our reductions in public works establishments, and other useful branches of administrative expenditure, is now clearly demonstrated by the satisfactory result to which, I must take leave to say, those timely reductions have not slightly contributed.

It is certain, however, that, but for the reductions complained of, the present year would have ended in a deficit amounting to the, by no means contemptible, sum of at least three quarters of a million. And next year, also, we should have had to estimate for a deficit, a smaller one no doubt, but still a deficit, in lieu of a surplus of £417,000. I shall presently have occasion to point out that the contraction of our expenditure on *productive* public works, which occasioned a great portion of these reductions, was a measure not under the control of the Government of India, and about which we had no option. The grant on account of *ordinary* public works is not less for next year than the amount actually spent on those works in any previous year, although the official machinery for the prosecution of them has been considerably cheapened. These so-called ordinary works are of great utility; and many of them are of a reproductive character. In other branches of the administration there has been no sacrifice, and in some there has been a decided increase, of efficiency. The reductions and economies, for which we are responsible, have undoubtedly been facilitated by the recognised uncertainty of our financial prospects, which justified caution and stimulated economy. But they were, in my opinion, requisite and salutary without any reference whatever to the present or future condition of our finances. I hope we shall steadily continue the good work thus commenced: for I consider that we shall be grossly neglecting our duty to the State, if even when we have converted our small surplus into a large one we were on that account to relax our efforts to reduce all expenditure not clearly needed for the efficient service of the State, or to improve the economic administration of all expenditure which *is* necessary for that purpose.

My Hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant Governor, who has criticised our budget in a candid and practical spirit which I gratefully appreciate, told us that experience having shown how unnecessary it was for us to call on the local Governments for special contributions from their balances to the Imperial Treasury, we ought now to refund to them the sums needlessly taken from them, thus furnishing them with the means to carry out useful works which in their present impoverished condition they are unable to undertake. Now, I fully share the views expressed by my Hon'ble friend as to the great importance and value of useful public works, and I shall regret no less than His Honor any unnecessary or unduly prolonged stoppage of them. But from a financial point of view, I think the local Governments cannot fairly complain of their treatment or present condition. The fact is that after making these special contributions to the Imperial Treasury, amounting altogether, in the last few years, to £670,000, the provincial balances of the local Governments, will actually be larger by nearly half a million than the sum at which they were estimated at the commencement of the year. In Bengal, more especially the Budget Estimate of the local Government for 1879-80 showed, as the closing provincial balance of the year, the sum of £357,000: the amount which the local Government will actually have in its possession, after making a special contribution to the Imperial Treasury of £200,000, will be no less than £524,000, and its closing balance for next year is estimated at £562,000. Thus the Bengal Government is very much better off now than it was before its special contribution was made. Of course, no doubt, the reason why money is there, is that it has not been spent: but I am not now discussing the expediency of public works expenditure, whether provincial or imperial. I merely wish to point out that these contributions have not impoverished the local Treasuries. As regards the Imperial Treasury, however, I must remind Hon'ble Members that, but for these special contributions, we should show, for the present year, instead of a small surplus, a deficit of nearly a quarter of a million sterling; and that, for next year, our estimated surplus would very nearly disappear altogether.

And this consideration leads me to follow the example of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, by making a few remarks on the Military Commission, whose valuable labours were so admirably conducted, and have now been so effectually concluded, by its distinguished President, my Hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The report of that Commisson is still under the consideration of Government, and, until it has been laid before the public, it would not be proper for me, either to refer in detail to its recommendations, or to express, from this chair, any opinion upon them. But there is one result of that Commission which I am free to mention, and which I desire to point out. My Hon'ble friend, the Lieutenant-Governor, and his fellow Commissioners, have succeeded in collecting from all parts of India an immense body, not only of information, but also of opinion, representing the official experience and personal views of all the most competent pratical authorities, both civil and military, on every question submitted to that Commission for examination and advice. Then materials are invaluable. So far as I am aware, no such copious and detailed information, no such collection of authoritative opinion, on the organisation and administration of the Army, has, at any previous time, been in the possession of the Government: nor do I think it will, at any future time, be in the power of the Government to augment the mass of materials, thus collected. These materials which are very voluminous, the Commission has annexed to its report, which bears conspicuous evidence of the conscientious care and labour devoted by it to the examination of them. It is now, therefore, possible for the Government, and ere long, I trust it will also be possible for the public, to compare the recommendations of the Commission with the evidence on which they are based. All who read the report can thus judge for themselves how far its conclusions are sound, or its recommendations wise, and to what extent they are in accordance with verified fact or practical experience. That being the case, I must certainly say that both the Government of India and the Government of Her Majesty would gravely neglect their duty, and incur a most serious burden of responsibility on behalf of the increasingly important public interests, financial, military, and administrative, which are involved in the result, if they failed, or delayed, to give to this report the most impartial and impracticable consideration. I cannot toohighly express my lasting sense of our great obligation to my Hon'ble friend Sir Ashley Eden for the astonishing industry with which he has devoted his great intellectual powers to the accomplishment of one of the most arduous, and one of the most important tasks ever undertaken by an Indian statesman. I wish also to express my appreciation of the work done by the able and distinguished officers who assisted Sir Ashley Eden in the labors of the Commission. There is one of those officers whose services in connection with that Commission were the latest, but not the least, of the many he has rendered to the Government of India. I refer to Sir Peter Lumsden, and I cannot refrain from making special mention of his services on that occasion, because they were given, without stint, at a time during the greater part of which he was simultaneously discharging the honourable and onerous duties of Chief of the Staff, a post of great importance during the progress of military operations, to which I had much satisfaction in appointing him in compliance with the strong recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The second objection I have heard made to our financial policy, of which the results were shown by Sir John Strachey in his statement of last Tuesday, is curiously derived from the unexpectedly reassuring character of that statement. It has been said that, if our financial prospects are so bright to-day, they could not have been, three months ago, so gloomy as we supposed, or represented, them to be. In short, that we ought to have foreseen from an earlier date the financial results which were announced last Tuesday; and that, if we did not foresee them we have been singularly deficient in foresight. I am unable to perceive how we could have foreseen the sudden and unprecedented expansion of our opium revenue, for which we had estimated at a higher figure than it was ever estimated for before; or the partial recovery of our exchanges, upon which no cautious financier could have ventured to base any important calculation, or the other causes which have led to so remarkable an improvement in our financial position. But "How does it happen," we are asked, "that, only two months ago, the Government was doubtful whether it could afford to remit taxation to the amount of £340,000 upon the poorer classes of traders and artisans without recouping itself by the extension of taxation to other classes?" Well, in reply to this inquiry, and I do not say that it is by any means an unnatural enquiry, I wish to make one observation. The Government was certainly, and I venture to think rightly, anxious not to close the present or the coming year with a deficit, if it could legitimately avoid doing so. A deficit, whether small or great, brings with it a certain amount of dissatisfaction to the community and discredit to the Government even when it is susceptible of explanation upon grounds that will satisfy all reasonable persons. There is much practical wisdom in a well-known remark by Mr. Micawber, whether that remark be addressed to individuals or nations. Mr. Micawber, as Hon'ble Members are aware, was a gentleman who had large experience about deficits. And on the subject of them he laid down the following golden precept. I will repeat it in his own words, which cannot be improved. "Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, nineteen, nineteen, six. Result happiness. Annual income, twenty pounds: annual expenditure, twenty, ought, six. Result, misery: The blossom is blighted; the leaf is withered; the God of Day goes down upon the dreary scene, and, in short, you are forever floored."

Now, let me apply this maxim to our own position. With a revenue of 67 millions, it is obviously impossible, even in the last three months of the year, to foresee, with any certainty, whether or not a sum of less than a quarter of a million will be required to avoid deficit. As a matter of fact, this sum of £340,000 would have turned the scale between deficit and surplus; in other words, the part played by the licence tax in our calculation was that of Mr. Micawber's sixpence. Relatively, indeed, to the vast amounts of revenue and expenditure with which we are dealing, it would be more difficult for us, even when approaching the close of the year, to be certain whether we require £340,000 to balance our account, than for Mr. Micawber to calculate *his* account of £20 to a sixpence. And we had, not only to provide for this year, but also for the next. As soon, however, as we were fairly assured of a surplus, we decided, for the reasons already explained by Sir John Strachey, not only to persevere in our resolution to reduce the licence tax by exempting from its operation all trade incomes under Rs. 500; but also not to seek the recovery of the income thus abandoned, by the contemplated taxation of the professional and salaried classes: although, in our opinion, such taxation would have been perfectly justifiable, when, last November, we were seeking to protect the State from loss on the remission of the tax upon the poorer traders, by shifting the burden of it to stronger shoulders. Nor, indeed, am I prepared to maintain that, from any other point of view than that which I have endeavoured to explain, the exemption from taxation of any class, which does not, at present, pay its fair contribution to the necessities of the State, is free from the animadversions we have heard to-day. By some, however, who do not dispute the point on which Sir John Strachey laid stress last Tuesday,—namely, that the licence tax and the land cesses are so closely associated in principle and object that they must stand or fall together—and that, if the Government cannot afford to give up the one, it must not give up the other,—it has been urged that we have weakened this obvious reason for maintaining the licence tax, by our very endeavours to free that tax from its most objectionable feature; that, in short, the exemptions we have made on behalf of the poorer class of traders demand similar exemptions on behalf of the corresponding class of agriculturists; and therefore that, unless the whole of our famine taxation can be thus re-adjusted, it ought to be entirely abandoned. I am unable to follow that argument. The reasons which led the Government to exempt the poorer class of traders are clearly inapplicable to the corresponding agricultural classes. Of these latter, it has never been alleged that they were made the victims of mal-administration and oppression in the assessment and collection of a tax which, if not improperly levied and collected, is neither unjust nor injurious to either of the two classes concerned.

I must now say a few words about the cotton duties. They shall, however, be as few as possible. My Hon'ble friend the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has, with much pathos, reproached us for our barbarous maltreatment of those suffering, and now perishing, duties. Well, I must admit that our pathology has not been conducive to the longevity of the patient. But our position in this matter has not been that of physicians who have bungled young Hopeful, or perhaps I should say old Hopeless, to death. It has been rather that of engineers laying siege to a hostile stronghold, with the avowed object of breaching its fortifications, when the prosecution of that object is restrained and retarded, partly by lack of powder, and partly by consideration for the terrified women and children who have taken shelter within the walls of the fort. In such circumstances, the engineers concerned would carry out with caution the orders of attack. They would extend their parallels slowly and, trusting to time, patience, and their knowledge that the enemy's position could not permanently hold out, they would regard the spontaneous capitulation of the garrison as a result preferable, even if less rapid, than any which might have been obtained from the premature delivery of a general assault. That, at least, is the light in which I have always regarded my own position: and, apparently, we may now expect, are long, the spontaneous capitulation of the fortress. I have purposely laid stress on the fact that this has been, from the first, not only our deliberate, but also our unconcealed, object; for, however highly I might approve the object itself, I trust I should be the last member of this Government to approve, or justify, the insidious or deceitful attainment of it. I must, however, remind the Council, that in every one of our financial statements for the last three years, the complete abolition of the cotton duties has been openly avowed as the ultimate aim of the policy we have been pursuing, in accordance with repeated resolutions of the House of Commons, and repeated instructions from the Secretary of State. Every step taken by myself towards the attainment of this object has been restrained only by considerations of time, opportunity, and expediency: never by disapproval of the goal to which, at every stage, those steps were tending, and to which, from the outset they were addressed. On the question of the cotton duties, I have always, when speaking in this Council, or on behalf of the Government of India, been careful to avoid controversial discussions to which I was not directly challenged. But I have never disguised my opinion about these duties. Speaking on the subject of them, and speaking from this chair, in 1877, I said—"I have the misfortune to differ on this subject from many able and honorable gentleman. Some of them have wide experience on fiscal and commercial questions, and not a few of them are my esteemed personal friends." I explained why, partly for this reason, I refrained then, as I refrain now, from all unnecessary discussion of the points on which we differed. But, I added—"There is one view of the question to which I must demur. It is that which assumes, on the one hand, that those who advocate the maintenance of these duties, do so regardless of their obligations as English statesman to English interests; or, on the other hand, that those who, like myself, desire their removal, are recklessly indifferent to the duty which, as Indian legislators, they owe to Indian interests. I do not accuse our opponents of disregarding the interests of England; but I am not prepared to concede to them a monopoly of disinterested devotion to the welfare of India." Well, I do not now wish to defend the views then expressed, in any controversial or aggressive spirit. I will not stop to discuss whether the consumers of the goods we have already cheapened are Englishmen or Indians. But what is the present practical effect, upon Indian interests, of the continued duty upon English cottons? Why, they are tempting, or driving, the English manufacturer in one direction, and the Indian manufacturer in another direction, to the manufacture of cloths which neither of them would wish to make, were it not that the one desires to escape the duty, whilst the other desires to produce goods protected by it. From those who still suppose that the pressure of a 5 per cent. duty upon cotton imports is too light to have any appreciable effect, let me solicit consideration of the serious extent to which the whole character of the trade has already been actually changed by it.

But on other points of more immediate moment, our financial policy has been recently criticised by eminent and influential gentlemen whose statements call for serious notice. Mr. Forster, a distinguished member of Her Majesty's late Government, is reported to have stated at Leeds that "the expenditure of the Indian Government in 1840 was £22,000,000 sterling, and in 1878, £62,000,000 sterling. Furthermore, that "the taxation of India per head is now more than double what it was in 1840." Now I am quite satisfied that, in making this extraordinary statement, Mr. Forster had no desire to misrepresent fact, or mislead opinion. But his statement is a startling illustration of the scant study given to the facts of Indian administration and history even by Cabinet Ministers when in office, and of the disturbing and obscuring influences under which those facts are studied by them when out of office. Since the year 1840 the following five great provinces have been added to British India:—Sindh, the Punjab, Oudh, and the greater part of British Burma and the Central Provinces. This additional territory represents an area of about 350,000 square miles, and comprises a population of 42,000,000. The number of the population is nearly equal to, and the extent of the area is nearly double, that of the whole German Empire. It seems inconceivable that any man, especially an ex-Cabinet Minister, who has participated in the joint responsibility of Her Majesty's Government for the administration of Her Majesty's Indian possessions, should attempt to compare the expenditure of this Empire before and after such vast extensions of its territory and population, without any reference to their acquisition, or the least allowance for their financial consequences. That Mr. Forster should have done so, and done so in good faith, as I sincerely believe, is an illustration of the danger of forgetting Indian history in the hurried study of Indian finance, under the heavy pressure of party claims on the leisure or the labour of English politicians. Mr. Forster, however, did not stop here. He went on to say that the debt of India in 1840 was less than £30,000,000, and that now it is close upon £140,000,000. I am not personally concerned to defend the administration of India during the past 40 years; but as every honest administration has a great public interest in preventing the propagation of error, I must ask the Council to allow me to make a few observations upon this increase of our debt. The burden practically thrown upon any country by its debts must be measured by the annual charge for interest upon that debt. By no other means can the actual weight of it be correctly ascertained. Now, in the year 1840, the amount of the annual interest paid by India on her public debt was one and a half million sterling. The estimates presented last week to this Council show that in 1880-81, our liabilities for interest on debt will amount to 52 millions. The analysis of this estimate, however, yields very remarkable, and I venture to think very satisfactory, results. Of the 52 millions at which we estimate the present amount of interest payable on our public debt, 12 millions is on account of productive public works, and this sum will be completely covered by the revenue derived from the works on account of which that portion of our debt has been incurred. The actual amount of our liabilities for the repayment of debt is thus reduced to four millions sterling, that is to say, since the year 1840 the necessary annual provision for interest upon debt has been increased to the extent of 2¼ millions. Now I must ask the Council to remember that during the last 40 years the Government of India has had to meet the cost of the Afghan wars carried on under the administrations of Lord Auckland and Lord Ellenborough, the cost of the Sindh war, the cost of the two Sikh wars, the cost of the second Burmese war, the cost of the suppression of the mutiny in 1857, the cost, thus far, of renewed hostilities in Afghanistan, the cost of several severe famines, and lastly, the heavy losses incurred by the fall in our exchanges during recent years. Furthermore, that the Government of India during this period has been compelled, in the highest interests of the country, to construct numerous and costly public works which are not of a productive character; such, for instance, as barracks, forts, jails, military roads, civil buildings, and the like. Now, in explanation of the causes of this expenditure, and as an illustration of its results, I shall ask the Council to allow me to read a few passages from a memorandum communicated a few years ago to a Committee of the House of Commons, by my Hon'ble friend and colleague Sir John Strachey. Speaking of the condition of India between 30 and 40 years ago, he then wrote:—

"It is not too much to say that there was then, comparatively speaking, little in India of what we now think the first necessities of a civilized administration. When I went from Calcutta to my first station in the North-Western Provinces, I was carried about a thousand miles in a box on men's shoulders; there were no other means of travelling through the richest and most advanced and most important parts of India. Speaking broadly, roads and bridges had but begun to appear; there were no canals to save the people from destruction by famine, or those that existed were on a very small scale; there were few barracks in which English soldiers could live with tolerable health and comfort; there were few jails to which a sentence of imprisonment did not carry with it a serious probability that it would prove a sentence of death. The country at that time was entering on a phase of rapid change. The firm establishment of order was followed by improvements in all directions.

"Ten thousand things were demanded which India had not got, but which it was felt must be provided. The country must be covered with railways and telegraphs, and roads and bridges. Canals must be made to preserve the people from starvation. Barracks must be built and every sort of sanitary arrangement be carried out.

"This was not only true in regard to matters of Imperial concern. Demands for improvement, similar to those which fell upon the Central Government, cropped up in every city and in every district of the country.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago, in Calcutta there was no drainage. The filth of the city rotted away in the midst of the population in horrible pestilential ditches, or was thrown into the river, there to float backwards and forwards with every change of tide. To nine-tenths of the inhabitants clean water was unknown. They drank either the filthy water of the river polluted with every conceivable abomination or the still filthier contents of the shallow tanks. The river, which was the main source of supply to thousands of people, was not only the receptacle for ordinary filth, it was the great graveyard of the city. I forget how many thousand corpses were thrown into it every year. I forget how many hundred corpses were thrown into it from the Government hospitals and jails alone, for these practices were by no means confined to the poor and ignorant; they were followed or allowed, as a matter of course, by the officers of the Government and of the municipality. I wish the Committee could have seen the sights which were to be seen in Calcutta in those days, in the hospitals, and jails, and markets, and slaughter houses, and public streets. The place was declared by myself, in official reports which I sent to the Government, when Sanitary Commissioner in the year 1864, of which, the language, although strong, was not, and could not be, stronger than the truth required, to be hardly fit for civilized men to live in.

"Only about a year ago, in the great city of Rangoon, containing more than 100,000 people, with half a million tons of shipping, there was not a single public lamp, no supply of wholesome water, not a single drain except the surface drains at the sides of the streets, and no proper means of removing the nightsoil and filth out of the town.

"When I say that, to a great extent, the requirements of civilized life and of modern administration have had to be provided for India, for the first time, within the space of a few years, I do not speak only of material objects, of roads, and railways, and canals, and barracks and city improvements, and so forth. The demand for improved administration has been so strong that it is not too much to say that the whole of the public services have been reorganised."

Well, I venture to think that if all these facts are fairly and impartially taken into account, the surprisingly small addition of 2¼ millions to our annual liabilities, on account of debt, since the year 1840, cannot be reasonably regarded, as matter for severe reproach to the Government of India. Reproach! Why, good heavens! the debt of England was increased to the extent of no less than 121¼ millions sterling by the American war of the last century, and to the extent of 601¼ millions by the war with France during those 24 years of unavoidable military expenditure which were closed by the peace of 1816; involving extra annual burdens on the country for the interest payable on its debt, amounting in the first case to 5, and in the second case to 22¾ millions sterling. The present annual charge on account of India's public debt, exclusive of that portion of it which is covered by our Public Works revenue, represents only one-sixteenth or seventeenth of our annual income whilst the corresponding charge for which England is taxed, on account of *her* public debt, amounts to no less than one-third of her annual income.

Mr. Forster, however, is not the only one of Her Majesty's late advisers who has recently turned his attention to the finances of India for the purpose of enlightening the constituencies of England and with very remarkable results. In the month of November last, Mr. Gladstone addressed a large public meeting at Edinburgh; and on that occasion he is reported to have made the following statements:—"The expenditure of India," he said, "during our time (that is to say during the time of the late Liberal Ministry) was £50,400,000 on the average; it was £49,200,000 for our last year in office, and I know it has now risen to £58,970,000, or very nearly £60,000,000." Now, I do not know whence Mr. Gladstone obtained his figures. At any rate, they are not those recorded in our accounts. The last year of the Liberal Ministry was the year 1873-74. The total recorded ordinary expenditure of that year was £51,405,921. The last year for which the accounts had been closed at the time when Mr. Gladstone spoke was 1877-78. The expenditure in that year was £62,512,388. Thus, although Mr. Gladstone's figures do not agree with those recorded in the accounts of the Government of India, still no doubt the fact remains that an increase of 11 millions is shown in the accounts of our expenditure. My Hon'ble Colleague Sir John Strachey has already explained that of these 11 millions, no less a sum than 8½ millions is due to entries on both sides of the account, under the heads of Railways, Provincial and Local Expenditure; and that, consequently, to that large extent the increase is purely nominal. There remains, then, an actual increase of 2¼ millions; and this remaining increase is due to two causes, for which, I must be allowed to say, neither the Government of India, nor any English Ministry, can fairly be held responsible. These causes are famine, and the depreciation of silver in relation to gold. Famine expenditure and loss by exchange amounted in 1873-74 to £4,851,203 In 1877-78 they amounted to £6,999,152, constituting an increase of more than two millions sterling. I am therefore unable to find in the ascertained facts and verified figures of the two periods, any foundation, for the inference drawn by Mr. Gladstone from his comparison between them, *viz*:—that the expenditure, for which the present Ministry is responsible, exceeds by 10 millions sterling the amount of the expenditure incurred in India under the late Liberal Government. I have not, however, allowed myself to be hastily satisfied with this conclusion. Mr. Gladstone, speaking on questions of finance, whether Indian or English, speaks with the undoubted weight, and I must be allowed to add, with the serious responsibility, of an unrivalled authority on such questions. Not only my respect for the eminent position and splendid talents of that Right Hon'ble Gentleman, whose high reputation must be precious even to his political opponents, but also, I will frankly add, my reliance on the fairness and generosity of his character, have induced me to examine with great care the facts and figures in dispute between us. And, as these do not concern my personal reputation only, but also the interests of India, and the character of her Government, I shall not be deterred from recording the result of that examination, by the unavoidable invidiousness of presenting comparisons between the Government of India under my own administration, and under that of my distinguished predecessor, the Earl of Northbrook. I feel assured that the noble Earl will acquit me of any intention to disparage his great services and high character; and, indeed, I expect his sympathy in the distasteful task imposed upon me by his illustrious political leader. Lord Northbrook assumed charge of the Government of India on the 3rd of May 1872; and he relinquished it on the 12th of April 1876. Her Majesty's present Ministry came into office on the 22nd February 1874. I have, therefore, taken, for the purpose of comparison, the actual expenditure of this country for each year from 1872-73 to 1878-79, and the estimates for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81; and I find that, excluding expenditure incurred on account of famine relief, and loss by exchange, two items obviously not under the control of any Indian administration, the total net expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of Lord Northbrook's administration, that is to say from 1872-73 to 1875-76, amounted to the sum of £146,940,546, and the total net expenditure of the Government of India during the four years of my own administration, that is to say from 1876-77 to 1879-80, has amounted to the sum of £147,469,508. It will thus be seen that the total net expenditure during the last four years exceeds the total net expenditure of the four preceding years by only £528,962, that is to say little more on the average than £130,000 a year. And this excess is much more than accounted for by the growth of our military expenditure, to which I shall presently advert. For the estimates of the year 1880-81 I take no credit. My noble friend the Earl of Northbrook will, I feel sure, be just as little surprised as I am myself at the proof, furnished by the figures I have mentioned, that the accession of a new Viceroy cannot practically impart any immediate impulse to the ponderous wheels of the administration of this great Empire, even should that impulse assume the acceptable and unwonted form of an access of extravagance. Speaking for myself, I will only say that, though duly conscious of this obvious fact, I was not prepared to find, from any comparison of the last eight years, so satisfactory an illustration of the steadiness of our financial administration as a whole. It gratifies me, and I trust it will equally gratify the Right Hon. Gentleman who has afforded me the opportunity of recording these facts, to find in them proof so conclusive, and so reassuring, that the good administration of the finances of India is not dependent on the political opinions of Her Majesty's Government for the time being. Doubtless the Right Hon'ble Gentleman was misled by that change in the form of our accounts which Sir John Strachey has already explained. The only other point to which I need further refer in connection with the Right Hon'ble Gentleman's remarks at Edinburgh is the increase in our military expenditure. That increase is unquestionable, and by no one is it more regretted than by me. It began under Lord Northbrook's administration. The estimates for 1876-77 prepared by that noble Earl before his departure from India provided for a net expenditure upon the army of £15,101,000. The actual net expenditure, however, turned out to be only £14,866,639; which was, nevertheless, an increase of £603,791 over that of the previous year. This increased expenditure has, since then, been somewhat further, though not largely, augmented by the high prices due to famine. In the present year the charge for it is £15,487,000, and for the coming year, it is estimated at £15,330,000; thus, barely exceeding the actual net charge in 1869-70. No one knows better, or appreciates more highly, than I do, the constant personal attention devoted by the Earl of Northbrook to the reduction of military expenditure: and, without now troubling the Council with any detailed explanation of its increase in the estimates framed by the government of the noble Earl, I can confidently assert that those causes were beyond the control of the Government of India.

Mr. Gladstone, however, in a recent pamphlet has recapitulated and specified his accusations against our financial administration. I quote them in his own words—"I have alleged," he says, as follows:—

"1. That if for a few years more—say through a new Parliament, for which the Ministry are inviting a renewal of their power—the finance of India is to be handled as it is now handled, the people of this country will probably have to undertake themselves the charges of Indian Government, and the 134 millions of the Indian debt. 2. That to match the deficit of six millions for this country, the Ministry already show another deficit of (about) six millions for India. 3. That at time when, owing to whatever cause, there had been a vast increase in the expenditure of India, and its finance was most critical, the Ministry chose that time for a policy both of dishonour and of wanton and destructive war in Afghanistan. 4. That having created by severe taxation a fund of famine insurance [one million and a half], with the most definite and solemn pledges to the people of India as to the exclusive application of it to the relief of famine, they have diverted the great bulk of it to the prosecution of this destructive war, and have applied £200,000 or more to the remission of duties upon imports. ***6. That there is now a widespread belief that the real cost of the Afghan war has not been made known to the country; among other things, that stores and *material* have been largely consumed and not replaced; and that I mentioned the allegation in order that it might be contradicted from authority."

Well, the Right Hon'ble gentleman's first sinister prediction has been, I trust, sufficiently refuted by the statement to which we listened last Tuesday; and I cordially re-echo Sir John Strachey's repudiation of any desire on the part of this Government to throw the burdens of India or of India's administration, on the people of England. The question whether India or England should pay the expenses of the present Afghan war must be considered in connection with the far wider question whether the British rule is, or is not, beneficial to India. If England is ruling India for the advantage of British interests only, and without any reference to India's own welfare, then unquestionably England alone should pay for the protection of her Indian possessions. But, if the British rule is maintained with due regard to the interests of India, and if that rule is presumably more advantageous to India, than any other rule which could be substituted for it, then India, if she has the means, should assuredly bear all the charges which are requisite for her maintenance and preservation as a great State, including the cost of wars for the security of her frontiers To distinguish between paying for the maintenance of an army and paying for the employment of that army in the performance of the duties for which it is maintained, is not only unreasonable, but impossible. It is the frontiers of India, not the shores of England, that have been threatened by the advance of Russia, and the hostility or treachery of the two last Amirs of Kabul. It is for the safety of India's provinces, not for the defence of the British Isles, that war is being waged. My Hon'ble Colleague has pointed out that circumstances might conceivably occur, in which India would, perhaps, be required to take up arms for a cause in which she had no special interest of her own; and that, in such cases, England would be rightly liable for the cost of India's armed co-operation. But, in a war undertaken solely for the security of India's own frontier, no one can justly affirm that the interests involved are exclusively English, or that they are not directly and materially Indian. This, at least, can only be affirmed, with any show of reason, on the assumption that the downfall of the British power in India would be either beneficial or immaterial to India. All argument as to the justice or expediency of the war, and all remarks about the people of India having had no voice in it, are absolutely and obviously beside this question. The acts of a Government are the acts of the State, whether the administration of that State be republican, monarchical, absolute, national, or alien. Those who affirm that India should not pay the expenses of the Afghan war, because that war was the unjustifiable act of a wicked Government, or because her people have had no voice in the matter, might as reasonably urge that the people of France should not pay the cost of the Franco-German war, because the Government of France unjustifiably attacked Germany; or that the people of Russia should not pay the expenses of the war lately waged by their Government against the Sultan of Turkey, because Russia is ruled by an absolute sovereign, and her tax-payers have no voice in the conduct of his policy. It is, I trust, scarcely necessary to point out that, if England profits by her association with India, India also profits by it, at the very least, to an equal extent. That association gives both England and India a nobler place among the nations of the world than either of them could separately hold; but, so far as regards the purely domestic and material advantages of their union, it is assuredly India that is the greater gainer by it. Her peace at home and security abroad are guaranteed by it. And what constitutes this guarantee? It is not the comparatively small garrison of British and native troops maintained in India,—a force which, in proportion to the population, is less than the force maintained for similar purposes by any known State,—it is the vast reserve of military power and appliances of all sorts, war material, arms of precision, &c., which India owes to her connection with England. And if we regard, from a purely monetary point of view, the benefits which this connection confers upon India, be it remembered that India is at this moment reaping, in peace and security, (for the development of her steadily expanding resources, and the satisfaction of her growing commercial requirements,) all the advantages derived from many thousand miles of railway; which, under any Asiatic Government,—such for instance as that of Persia, or China, or the old Mogul Power—she would have either gone without altogether, or obtained only by paying for them the ruinous rates of interest at which alone Asiatic Governments can raise money. The only ground, therefore, on which India could ask England to pay the expenses of the Afghan war, would, I repeat it, be the ground of charity. Her position would be that of a poor country appealing to a wealthy one for eleemosynary aid in dire distress. I can imagine nothing more

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unjustly humiliating to India; nothing more degrading to the dignity of her Princes, more corrupting to the character of her people, more destructive, as my Hon'ble Colleague rightly pointed out, to all ideas of self-reliance or self-respect. Nor can I imagine anything more certain, in the end, to subject India to incessant English interference of the most vexatious and mischievous character. She would soon become a *corpus vile* for the ruthless experiments of administrative quacks, or an arena for the reckless antagonisms of political parties. No, the suggestion to transfer to the English tax-payer the burden of this Indian war, however admirable may have been the motives in which it originated, has, I am convinced, been used insidiously by many whose real object is not to relieve Her Majesty's Indian subjects, but to embarrass Her Majesty's English Government.

The deficit of six millions assigned to us by Mr. Gladstone is a purely imaginary deficit. It is, I am aware, maintained by some persons that our expenditure on productive works should be charged against revenue, and that if it were so charged, our finances would be in a constant condition of deficit. I regard this proposition as unreasonable, and I think that the calculations on which preceding Governments, (including that of Mr. Gladstone himself) founded their decision that the Government of India could safely and advantageously borrow a certain sum annually for the construction of *bona fide* productive works, were thoroughly sound calculations. I am not, indeed, prepared to deny that the exclusion of expenditure on productive works from ordinary charges was, at first, extended to some works which ought not to have been constructed out of borrowed funds. But I can truly say that the present Government of India, and the present Government of Her Majesty, have strenuously endeavoured to maintain the principle we approve, by including in our charges against revenue every public work which cannot, with confidence, be expected to pay both its working expenses and the interest on the capital invested in its construction. Reference to the Abstract No. II attached to my Hon'ble Colleague's financial statement will show that, whilst the interest and working expenses on productive public works amount in the regular estimates for 1879-80 to the sum of £8,676,000, the revenue derived from those works is £8,090,000, whilst for next year we estimate that revenue at an amount which will exceed the expenditure on these works by £313,000. Thus, no permanent burden is thrown upon the tax-payers of India on account of public works constructed for the development of her resources; and the exclusion of the capital expenditure on their construction from charges against revenue has been, I think, fully justified. My own confident expectation is that, not only will these works involve no permanent burden on the Indian tax-payer, but that they will also yield, ere long, a surplus revenue, which may facilitate the further reduction of taxation. Fairly excluding, therefore, this expenditure from charges against revenue, the result is—that, after meeting all extraordinary charges for war, inclusive of frontier railways, to the amount of £9,250,000, extraordinary charges for famine amounting to £14,607,000, and loss of revenue from famine amounting to £3,000,000; that is to say, after meeting extraordinary claims upon it to the total amount of £26,857,000, our revenue for the ten years ending 1880-81 will have been only £967,000 less than our expenditure, as shown in Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement. But, if we exclude from the account this extraordinary expenditure on account of war and famine, including loss of revenue from famine, it will be seen that we should have had a surplus revenue of £25,890,000; while, again, if we exclude loss by exchange, that surplus would have been swollen to no less a sum than £43,165,200, that is to say, more than £4,000,000 a year.

Now, I am not here concerned with the wisdom or the wickedness of the steps taken by this Government, in consequence of the hostile alliance formed by the Court of Kabul with the Russian Power. Nor will I discuss the question whether it was practically in our power to choose our own time and opportunity for hostilities forced upon us by the Amir's rejection, first, of our mission, and then, of our ultimatum; but I think I have shown that, in any case, the war in Afghanistan was not deliberately undertaken at a time when our expenditure had largely increased, or when our finances were in a most critical condition.

Mr. Gladstone's allegation that the additional revenue created by severe taxation has been diverted from the purpose to which we had solemnly pledged ourselves to apply it in all circumstances exclusively, is founded on a misconception which has, I grieve to say, been so general that, much as I may regret, I cannot certainly resent, the ready credence given to this charge by that Right Hon'ble gentleman. The copious explanations contained in the financial statement made to this Council last Tuesday were not before Mr. Gladstone when he reechoed this indictment against us. I can only now repeat that, even previous to the reductions which have been made in it, the taxation referred to by Mr. Gladstone was not, in my opinion, severe. But, that it is now severe, it seems to me impossible for anyone to assert with seriousness. Those who object to all direct taxation may reasonably object to these taxes on that ground, and others may object to them on the ground that they are unscientific or illogical: but I am unable to perceive how any man can fairly object to them on the ground that they are severe. As regards the alleged diversion of our famine surplus from the purpose for which it was raised, I think that my Financial Colleague has sufficiently shown that there has been no such diversion of it. The Government of India, when defining that purpose, distinctly repudiated any intention of regarding, or treating, the proceeds of famine taxation as a separate fund, or a branch of the revenue in anywise differing, as regards the financial conditions of it, from the funds required for the administration of justice, the maintenance of military establishments, the provision of public education, or any other recognised permanent claims upon the revenues of the State. It is true, indeed, that the construction of certain kinds of preventive works indicated by me in the speech referred to last Tuesday by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir John Strachey, has been checked,—I trust not permanently checked—by orders from the Secretary of State to which I will hereafter more fully refer. But I maintain that there has been no breach of faith in our employment of the revenue raised either from the land cesses or from the licence tax; no diversion of this revenue to any purpose other than that to which the Government was pledged to apply it; and no failure, financially speaking, in the complete accomplishment of the object for which these taxes were imposed.

And now I come to Mr. Gladstone's last allegation. It is that we have deliberately falsified our military accounts, in order to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war. Now, I need not remind this Council that the Government of India is not a party Government. I hope it will never become a party Government: and in the interests of this country I cannot too strongly deprecate attempts to treat Indian questions as party questions. But, even with every allowance for the invariable, and doubtless) unavoidable, exaggeration of party oratory addressed to large popular audiences, I must really express my astonishment that a statesman whom we all know to be, himself, incapable of deliberately sanctioning or abetting financial dishonesty, should have stooped to pick up, and fling, such a charge against the Government of India. Had that Right Hon'ble Gentleman been the object, instead of the exponent of it, I should not, for my own part, have hesitated to denounce it as an incredible calumny. When Mr. Gladstone endorsed this allegation he must have been aware that it was not then in the power of the Government of India to show on its accounts the actual, and yet unascertained cost of its military operations. Our estimates, so far as it has hitherto been possible to verify them, have proved to be remarkably accurate; and for this we are greatly indebted to our able Accountant-General in the Military Department,—Major Newmarch. One fact, however, these estimates already place beyond question. So far from seeking to conceal the real cost of the Afghan war, we have, not only included in our military accounts all stores, and *materiel*, the amount and value of which it has been possible to ascertain,—but we have also, under orders from the Secretary of State, actually charged as war expenditure the cost of frontier railroads, lines of telegraph, postal communications, and other similar items of expenditure; much of which we had contemplated in times of peace, and should probably have been, in any case, obliged to incur at no distant date,—expenditure which will, I trust, be of permanent benefit to the country.

So much for these accusations. The facts and figures, which illustrate the comparative financial position of India at different periods, are open to any one who will take the trouble to examine them. My Hon'ble Colleague was fully justified in the observation he made last Tuesday, that few countries now publish such full and accurate accounts as India. Not only do our abstract statements of account contain an unusual amount of financial information, but they are also accompanied by elaborate and detailed explanations of the more important variations in every item of revenue or expenditure, together with a mass of other statistical information bearing on the finances of the country. In point of fact, what is, I believe, most commonly complained of in our financial accounts, is that they contain more information than the public cares to receive. I am far from saying, however, that a perfectly correct comparison of our financial position, during different periods, and under different administrations, is an easy task. On the contrary, I believe that in such comparisons absolute accuracy and completeness are rendered almost impossible by the nature of the case. A mercantile company or firm, for instance, or any owners of property involving the annual receipt and disbursement of money, when, desirous of comparing their present with their previous position at any particular period, would take account not only of their incomings and outgoings, but also of the amount and quality of their stock: in other words, the present value of their property at such particular periods; and this they would include in the comparison. Now, a great Empire cannot take stock like a private firm, yet, without such a comparative valuation of the national stock at different periods, it is impossible to form any correct idea of the comparative wealth of this Empire during these periods. To estimate correctly our present financial position as compared with that of ten, twenty, or forty years ago, it would be necessary to ascertain the comparative value now, and then, of that splendid property which we call the Indian Empire. Every railway, every canal, every road, every telegraph, every military work for the protection, and every civil building for the better administration, of the country is an asset of this great national property. Were it possible to make the comparison thus completely and correctly, the Government of India would assuredly have no reason to shrink from it. The increase during the last thirty years in the value of India as a State property is incalculably great; and it could not have been effected without the investment of public money either derived from the revenues of the State or borrowed, or guaranteed, by Government for the purpose. In this respect, India differs essentially from every other country possessing a civilised Government: and it is this feature, peculiar to her administration, which is so frequently ignored by the superficial critics of Indian finance; yet, without the most careful recognition of it, Indian finance is unintelligible. Where will you find any parallel to the case of a Government which, in the shape of a rent charge rather than a tax, receives more than twenty millions as its share in the produce of the land, nine millions of revenue from public works constructed at its own cost, and ten millions from the monopoly of one of the great staples of the country; a Government which is, therefore, called on to expend annually vast sums of money on the direct improvement of the land and its resources, and to undertake, as public services, expenses usually provided in all other civilized countries out of private funds?

Now, in the course of these remarks, I have said more than once that, before concluding them, I should take occasion to refer to that programme for the rapid and uninterrupted prosecution of works specially designed for the mitigation or prevention of famine, which I explained to this Council in connection with the financial statement of 1876-77, and to which reference was made last Tuesday by my Hon'ble Colleague Sir John Strachey. It was certainly my hope that by this time I should have been enabled to announce considerable progress made in the prosecution of that programme, with the assistance of the provincial Governments, on whose intelligent co-operation its successful completion must always be dependent. It is with great and deep regret that I acknowledge the disappointment of that hope; but its disappointment is not due to any change in the public works policy of the Government of India, or to any want of sympathetic co-operation from the provincial Governments, in what I still regard as an undertaking of the highest and most pressing importance. It has been caused by orders from the Secretary of State; which, in any case, it would have been our duty to obey, but which, in the present case, have been rendered doubly binding on our obedience by the fact that they are in accordance with the conclusions arrived at by the Committee of the House of Commons lately appointed to enquire into the subject of Indian Public Works. The Secretary of State has largely reduced our authorised expenditure on productive works, coupling that decision with very stringent conditions as to the character of the works which this Government is allowed to construct by means of borrowed capital,—conditions which exclude from that category a great number of the preventive works I conceive to be most requisite as insurances against famine. I do not think the Government of India can fairly complain of these restrictions on its public works expenditure, *provided* they are temporary *only*, and conditional on annual revisions of the financial resources, as compared with the agricultural requirements, of the country. I trust that they will not be permanent; for I regard public works, if well selected, and constructed in accordance with sound financial conditions, as the greatest national benefit which British rule can bestow upon India. But for the present at any rate, these temporary restrictions have, at least, facilitated the improved organisation of our public works expenditure, and the reduction, not a day too soon, of our overgrown public works establishments. Nor, in spite of these restrictions, has the preparation of our programme of preventive works been abandoned. Projects for the construction of light cheap railroads have been, and are being, prepared. Some of these railroads are already commenced. Others have been surveyed, and estimated; and we shall continue our preparations for an extended scheme of cheap railway communication, so that it may be ready for execution, whenever we are in a position to undertake it, with the sanction of the Secretary of State.

I think that the Government of India may still record with satisfaction the results which, in these circumstances, it has already achieved. The country at present possesses 8,724 miles of railway, which by the end of next year will, we anticipate, be increased to 9,712 miles. It has been furnished with 17,971 miles of completed telegraphic communication, which will, next year, be increased to 19,108 miles; while the area directly served by artifical irrigation will then be not much less than ten millions of acres. For future years, we have under preparation a programme suited to our restricted expenditure, but capable of immediate expansion whenever the limit is enlarged. Up to the end of the year 1880-81 the capital expenditure on railways, telegraphs, and canals will have been as follows:—

On railways, under the Government guarantee of a minimum rate of interest, £66,816,000 will have been spent. From what is called productive public works grants, we shall have spent £64,800,000; and this sum includes the purchase money of the East Indian Railway. A sum of £4,651,000 will have been spent on railways from the ordinary annual revenues, and as regards telegraphs, we shall have spent upon these £4,752,000, also from ordinary revenues. Upon canals, £12,680,000 will have been spent from the productive works grant, £7,619,000 from ordinary revenues, and £1,000,000 of guaranteed capital, besides £600,000 lent to the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. Thus the total expenditure on these classes of productive works has been close upon £163,000,000 sterling. The burden on the tax-payers caused by this enormous expenditure is, as I have already shown, rapidly disappearing.

The saving we expect to make by recent reductions in Public Works establishments together with travelling allowances and other contingent charges, will amount to nearly half a million sterling per annum. I may here mention that the Central Establishments of the Imperial Government have not been exempted from these reductions. The reductions effected in the Public Works Secretariat of the Government of India, and in the Office of Railway Administration, is not far short of £7,500 in the pay of officers alone; whilst another £8,000 will be saved by not filling up the vacancy caused by the retirement of the Public Works Member of Council. To these amounts must be added the saving in contingencies which necessarily accompanies reduction of establishments. As a complement to the statistics of our net expenditure, presented to this Council by Sir John Strachey, I have requested Mr. Chapman to lay upon the table a statement of our net revenue during the years 1868-69 to 1880-81. I will not now trouble the Council with all the details of that statement; but I may say that it shows in every branch of our revenue an elasticity not commonly attributed to the financial resources of this country. The only items in which there is any noticeable decrease are the assessed taxes, the inland sugar duties, which we have abolished, and the customs import duties. The revenue from land has increased by one million; that from opium by about a million and three quarters; the excise on wines and spirits by nearly three quarters of a million; salt by nearly a million and a half; stamps by three quarters of a million. Altogether, the average net revenue of the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80 exceeds by more than six and a half millions, the average net revenue of 1868-69 and 1869-70 and the average net estimated revenue of the three years 1878-81 exceeds by more than five and three quarter millions, the average net revenue of the three years 1868-71. Nor does a detailed examination of this statement suggest any misgiving that this great improvement in our revenue is the result of oppressive taxation or a scourging fiscal system. Although there has been, since the year 1869-70, a great increase in the public revenues, it is undoubtedly due to a steady growth of national prosperity, largely resulting from improved administration, and healthfully exhibiting itself in the even expansion of all the great sources of income. It has not been caused by the imposition of new taxation. The salt tax, no doubt, has been increased to some of our population, but it has been simultaneously reduced to an immeasurably greater number of that population: if provincial rates have been imposed, Customs duties have, on the other hand, been taken off, which yielded a larger revenue and, in lieu of an income tax which in 1869-70 produced a million, and in the following year nearly two millions sterling, we have now a licence tax, expected to produce next year only half a million.

Now, when this Government is charged with having, in wanton and criminal disregard of the great interests committed to its care, insidiously sought occasion for that war which we first undertook, God knows, in reluctant recognition of its unavoidable necessity, and solely for the preservation of the splendid national heritage I have now endeavoured to describe,—a war of which the renewal has been forced upon us by the flagrant violation of most solemn treaty obligations, and the cruel massacre of our whole mission at Kabul,—when, I say, this odious charge is made against our character as Englishmen, and our conduct as Indian administrators,—I am content to ask all those whose common sense is still unbiassed, to consider, first, the startling magnitude of the war power and material which Sher Ali, as the world now knows, had long been accumulating and organising on our immediate border, at a time when we commanded not a single one of its mountain passes, and then, to reflect on the ruinous condition of chronic panic and unrest, the intolerably increased burden of permanent military expenditure, which we should have bequeathed to India, if, when fully warned of her danger, we had left this great and growing war-machine planted on the very threshold of her Empire,—not only at the uncontrolled command of a Prince avowedly hostile to her but also under the established influence, and undisputed direction, of that despotic and aggressive military Power which has for years been steadily advancing to her gates.

In the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, whose personal organization, and constant supervision, of all its operations have so greatly contributed to the successful results, thus far, of a war which will soon, I trust, be satisfactorily finished, it would be presumptuous in me to make any comment on the military conduct of it. But I esteem it nothing less than an imperative, though it is also a congenial duty, to take this, the earliest opportunity in my power, of vindicating from the cruel aspersions lately cast on it, the high character of that fine soldier, and true gentleman, Sir Frederick Roberts. To all who have the privilege of being intimately acquainted with General Roberts, the marked humanity of his character is well known. The armed mission on which that officer went to Kabul was primarily, and essentially, one of stern retribution. He has been accused of indiscriminate severity in the discharge of the painful task imposed on him. The number of those who instigated the massacre of Sir Louis Cavagnari, and his companions, we shall probably never know. The number of those who participated in that crime, we cannot accurately estimate, but it may certainly be reckoned by hundreds. The total number of persons tried at Kabul under the authority of General Roberts, for that crime, and on other charges, was 163. The total number of persons executed under his authority was 87. But it has been alleged that some of the persons thus executed were *bona fide* combatants, punished by General Roberts under a cruel and fictitious charge of rebellion, for no worse deed than the defence of their country. It is with great satisfaction that, on behalf of General Roberts, and this Government, to which he has rendered a strict account of his proceedings, I deny the truth of that allegation. The fact is, that no combatant, or non-combatant, has been put to death by General Roberts on any mere charge of rebellion, or for openly bearing arms against us, no man has suffered death under any charge not punishable with death by the ordinary practice of civilized warfare, or without the fullest trial compatible with the inevitable conditions of martial law in a barous country under hostile occupation. General Roberts has explained that his reason for offering rewards for the apprehension of the men who fought against him at Charasiab, and who were declared by the Amir to be traitors to himself, was the knowledge that the assailants and murderers of the Embassy were to be found in their ranks. But not one of those men has been executed unless, and until, the Court which tried him was satisfied by the evidence before it that he had either participated in the attack on the Residency or committed some other crime to which the recognised usages of war apply the penalty of death. To rummage amongst the refuse of Hearsay for every crooked pin, dropped there by the recklessness of rumour, or the rancour of personal spite, and then to employ these ignoble little weapons in scarifying the character of men who are labouring to serve their country in conspicuous positions of constant anxiety and tremendous responsibility,—this, I must be allowed to say, is not merely cruel, it is essentially cowardly. Neither a swaggering patronage of the public conscience, nor ostentatious professions of a superior personal morality, never tested by the dread conditions of responsible public action, can mitigate or conceal,—in my opinion they seriously aggravate,—all that is either frivolous or despicable in such conduct.

I have but one word more to say about the Afghan war. It is with astonishment that I read, four days ago, the assertion reported to have been made in Parliament by a noble Duke that the Government of India, or some of its members, had communicated to the press confidential orders received on the subject of this war from the Secretary of State with the "object of raising excitement in India," and "exciting the Indian Services against the decision of Her Majesty's Government;" and that I myself, with a similar object, had circulated in England "an elaborate document recommending measures much more severe and violent than those approved of" by the Queen's responsible advisers; furthermore, that an article, lately written by Sir Henry Rawlinson on the subject of the Afghan war, was written in communication with the Viceroy, as a manifesto on my behalf against Her Majesty's Ministers, whose policy it is my clear duty, as it is certainly my earnest desire, to carry out in this matter. Had I been guilty of any such conduct, I should, indeed, have been unworthy of the high office which I hope to transmit uninjured and unsullied to my successor. But, whilst giving to these incomprehensible assertions the most unqualified contradiction, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, I now declare that neither between the members of the Government of India, nor between this Government and Her Majesty's Ministers at home, is there any conflict of opinion or purpose respecting our relations with Afghanistan, or the prosecution and objects of the war imposed on us by the condition in which we found them. It has been, it is, and it will, I feel sure, continue to be, our unanimous desire, and unceasing effort, in loyal co-operation with each other, and complete concurrence with the Government of Her Majesty, to bring this unsought war to the earliest conclusion, compatible with the honorable and secure attainment of the purely defensive objects for which it is being waged.

MR. HOPE ON THE REGISTRATION SCHEME.

The following speech was delivered by the Hon'ble T. C. Hope in the Viceregal Council, on the 2nd inst: —

"My Lord: the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey, in his recent Financial Statement, alluded to the scheme for saving a considerable portion of our customs revenue by substitution of registration-fees for customs duties. He gave no opinion of his own, or on behalf of the Government, but he said that the scheme deserved to be considered, and he made allusion to myself, as having lately given it my attention. It will probably be expected that, in response to this invitation, I should offer to the Council and the public some explanation on the subject.

"This explanation I must preface by two very distinct provisos. I have no intention of discussing the propriety of the policy which the present Government has followed regarding the cotton duties and other items of the Tariff, and I beg that nothing which I may have to say in elucidation of my subject may be taken as even indirectly raising such an issue. Moreover, I do not to-day come forward as the proposer of registration-fees: my position is not that of an advocate, but analogous to that of an enquirer giving an account of his investigations, or a Judge summing up evidence for the consideration of a jury.

"The discussions consequent on the Tariff Act of 1875 naturally led me to look into the whole history and structure of the Indian Tariff, and to consider all possible changes and alternatives. The idea of registration-fees, which is, as the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey has told us, a very old one, then had its share of attention, and I again examined it in 1876, when an opinion that many of the main heads of the Tariff did not yield enough to justify their retention was first emphatically urged on the Government of India. The matter, however, had no present importance until 1878, when the notification of March 18th abolished the duties levied on certain coarse cotton goods, and under twenty-seven main heads of the Tariff. In this practical declaration that a duty was indefensible if it either was at all protective or did not yield a sum absolutely as well as relatively large, together with the important exposition of Customs policy contained in the Financial Statement of that year, was clearly foreshadowed the end of the bulk of the import duties. At the same time, the financial difficulty of dispensing with such an important item in the Indian revenues was obvious, and I therefore, after my return from England a year ago, obtained Sir John Strachey's permission, with full official aid, for investigating the registration-fee question in a more thorough manner than I had hitherto found practicable. I may here acknowledge the valuable assistance I received from Mr. J. D. Maclean, the Collector of Customs at Calcutta, from Mr. O'Conor, the Assistant Secretary in the Department of Finance and Commerce, and also from the Head Appraiser at the Custom-house, Mr. Phipps. A few days ago, too, Mr. J. W. O'Keefe, a member of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and recently my colleague on the Tariff Valuation Committee, kindly placed at my disposal some very interesting and useful calculations and suggestions, drawn up by himself a couple of years since. But though I have been told that the registration-fee idea has been more than once mooted in India, I have been unable to discover on record one single line, official or demi-official, about it, and have therefore had to work it out *ab initio*, on what I suppose to be its first principles.

"Registration-fees I understand to mean a charge upon *all* articles of import and export (except a few otherwise dealt with on special grounds), imposed primarily with the view of covering the cost of registering and publishing statistics of and trade navigation for the benefit of the commercial public, but enhanced for revenue purposes slightly beyond the actual cost of such statistics. The excess charge is in reality a customs duty, laid on quite irrespective of protectiveness or other general considerations, and defended on the ground, first, that it is needed for revenue, and, secondly, that it is practically inappreciable by trade.

"I will now relate my working out of the scheme on this basis. To be practically inappreciable by trade, it is evident that the form in which the fee is levied must be that which puts trade to the least possible trouble, delay, and indirect expense, and that the rate of the fee must be exteremely low.

"As to form existing commercial practice might be largely followed. The denominations under which various descriptions of goods pay freight, dock dues, quay fees, landing and other charges, are the gradual outcome of long experience and will be found a valuable though not infallible guide. In other words, weight, number, measurement, customary package (*i. e.*, bale, chest, case, bundle, &c.), and the like, will each be found to have its peculiar appropriateness for certain goods, which may be charged accordingly. Again, wherever goods already pay dues to Port Commissioners the registration-fee might be included in their bill, so that one payment would cover everything, and the merchant would be saved all separate dealing with customs officers. In many cases the fee might be paid in stamps affixed to a bill manifest port-clearance or other document.

As to rate of fee, it would seem that one per cent. is the very highest which could be imposed consistently with the principal. As to whether one per cent. would be "practically inappreciable by trade" or not, I have received very conflicting opinions from mercantile men. Some contend that "one per cent. is one per cent," and that in these hard times everything tells: others rejoin that the one per cent. duty on iron, for instance, and many even heavier private trade charges, have not the slightest effect on the market. I must hasten to explain, however, that I do not mean that any goods, excepting possibly some few for which this would be the fairest course, should be charged, the fee *ad valorem*, but merely that the fees fixed per ton, package, &c., should not have a higher incidence than this on the value of the goods.

To draw up schedules of fees suitable in form and amount to the different classes of goods would evidently be a task of some difficulty, to be performed only by a Committee of experts, in which the mercantile community must be largely represented. The fees would have to be convenient round sums, and owing to this, and to fluctuations in value, there might often be an inequality in their incidence on different articles. But such inequality necessarily accommpanies tariff valuations under the present system; the maximum being one per cent it could here only extend to some petty decimal, and it would be redressed periodically by revision such as tariff valuations now undergo. Whether such a Committee could produce satisfactory schedules or not has been disputed. I am not prepared to affirm that it could. But I have been assured by excellent mercantile authority that the thing is quite feasible, and would incidentally produce much greater equity in Port Commissioners' and similar charges, and I am inclined to think so.

The next point presenting itself is, what branches or classes of trade should be subjected to the fee? It has been strongly urged on me, by both official and commercial authorities, that the coasting-trade should pay it; but I am totally unable to concur. The coasting-trade could not be made liable without subjecting it to a vast amount of restriction from which it is now free, and reversing the policy of liberating it as much as possible which I followed in the Sea-customs Bill, now Act VIII of 1878. I cannot see why goods moved by sea from one part of British India to another should pay a fee any more than goods so moved by land, and we surely are not going to re-establish transit duties throughout India. Moreover, goods moved from port to port would pay over and over again. As to other branches, it would be highly objectionable to levy a fee on treasure; and re-exports, which now get the benefit of drawback, should perhaps be exempt. Another exception to the registration-fee system would be the case of articles on which it was necessary, for special reasons, to maintain the existing duties—that is to say, arms, bearing a high duty for political reasons; salt and liquors, on which we levy an excise, opium, nominally, but for the maintenance of our monopoly; and rice. The case of rice is a peculiar one, but I need not discuss it as it has just been fully explained by the Hon'ble Sir John Strachey. In short, the fee system, if introduced at all, might fairly apply to the whole external import and export trade excepting the classes I have just mentioned.

I will now turn to the financial aspect of the measure. From the Trade and Navigation Statements for 1878-79 calculations have been made, distinguishing every sub-head of the tariff, and applying to the known quantities and values fees expressed (provisionally) in the denominations used for the statements, and not exceeding one per cent. in incidence. The result thus arrived at cannot be far different from that which fees, according to schedules eventually prepared by a Committee, would yield.

The total receipts in 1878-79 from import and export duties, excluding salt, were £2,273,000. Deducting £200,000 for loss by reduction of cotton duties in 1879-80 and £56,000 for indigo and lac just made free, we have a customs revenue of £2,017,000, from which further heavy loss through importations of free cotton goods is anticipated. Deducting from this, again, the duties to be retained, namely, £5,600 for arms, £361,900 for liquors, and £570,300 for rice, we arrive at a balance of £1,079,000 derived solely from duties which would come under the registration-fee scheme. The fees are calculated to produce on imports £388,000, on exports £420,000, and by saving in customs establishments about £80,000, total 888,000. This shows a loss of £191,200, compared with the £1,079,000 just mentioned. But this loss would be a final loss, and the fee revenue would increase in future with the trade of the Empire; whereas, as things now are, the Financial Statement contemplates a loss of £50,000 in 1880-81 from importation of grey duty-free goods alone, and the ultimate disappearance of £615,000 more for cotton duties, if not the abolition of the whole import tariff.

Such are, roughly speaking, the aspects which a Registration-fee system, supposing I rightly understand it, would present if applied to British India.

Those who approve of the system would probably support it by some such considerations as the following. Whatever may happen to customs duties in general, some customs establishment must be maintained to levy duty on salt, liquors, and the other special items. The quantities, value and other particulars of all the seaborne trade, whether free or not, must always be collected and tested for statistical returns, such as the Board of Trade compiles and publishes in England, and a charge may fairly be made for this. Port Commissioners, who levy certain fees on all goods, now exist at Calcutta, Bombay, and Rangoon, and will probably soon be constituted at Karachi—four ports which engross between them 88 per cent. of the whole trade of India. It is just as easy for a clerk to levy four annas in one bill as two annas. Why not utilise all this inevitable machinery for a registration-fee system, securing a large sum for revenue purposes, and at the same time getting rid of a mass of customs-officials and restrictions, with all the friction they involve? Again, this system will practically, as has been said in a Calcutta newspaper, "lay for ever the phantom of protection." Theoretically, it of course will not do so, since articles imported which can also be produced in India will be weighted with the fee, but the fee will be so light as to have no practical effect. Mr. Laing in 1861, and many high authorities since, have argued that an import-duty was justifiable on articles similar to any produced at home, if its amount was so moderate that it could not seriously affect trade, and that the establishment of a corresponding excise was not worth while. If this argument was good for anything when used, as it was, in support of a duty of five per cent. and upwards, it is infinitely stronger in support of a fee of only one per cent. At any rate, the system may well be accepted by all parties as an eirenicon removing all grounds of bitterness and ill-will between India and Manchester, and as substituting an unexceptionable source of revenue, "expansive in proportion to the progress of the Empire," for a heterogeneous mass of duties open to, and destined to fall before, numerous economical objections.

On the other hand, the advocates of a total remission of customs-duties may be expected to produce obvious objections. "One per cent. is one per cent.," they will say, a burden on trade and a protection of home industries, just as bad in principle at one per cent. as at five per cent., but not so productive, and reaching numberless articles now absolutely free. Again, the fee can never be absolutely equal and equitable unless charged *ad valorem*, which would be very vexatious. Round sums must be fixed, which will vary in real incidence according to market prices. Inequality of incidence *ad valorem* is justifiable in wharfage or Port Commissioners' charges, because packages occupy space, or cause labour in hoisting and removal, quite irrespective of their value, but to the case of a fiscal fee this does not apply. Moreover, £200,000 out of the proposed fees on imports will be derived from cotton goods, so the whole remaining import trade will be taxed for the paltry sum of £188,000! No duty, fee, or whatever else you please to call it, is worth the trouble of collecting if less than five per cent. Finally, the export portion of the scheme is especially obnoxious. Export-duties, excepting where there is virtually a monopoly of the foreign market, are equally condemned by economists and politicians. Sir William Muir denounced them emphatically in 1875, with the concurrence of Lord Northbrook, and no one pretending to education or common-sense can say a word in their favour. It is no use in this case to talk of the lightness of the fee. The Indian export trade (except in rice) lives "by the skin of its teeth," and cannot bear the slightest fiscal impost. Quick and easy communication, with competition, have so cut down profits that one per cent. often makes all the difference between gain and loss on a shipment.

"To this attack, the rejoinder may be offered that we cannot regulate practical questions by the theories of doctrinaires, and *de minimis non curat lex*: that one per cent. *is* inappreciable in all trade not of a purely speculative and unsound character: that on exports the fee might be only a half per cent., though this concession is not really necessary; that the "inequality of incidence" objection to the fee applies equally to tariff valuations, which are used by all nations as an unobjectionable convenience: and that as we must make some charge for keeping trade statistics, the opportunity of aiding the revenue by a slight enhancement of it should not be thrown away.

"I must not ignore another class of objectors, who will demur to the entire proposition that the whole cotton duties, much less the other import duties, are either "dead" or dying. They will contend that the recent reduction of cotton duty has gone entirely into the pockets of Manchester instead of benefitting the Indian consumer, that the cotton duties remitted should be re-imposed and that even if they should eventually be removed the other duties should be maintained on revenue grounds, as they are collected easily and without pressure. They will be for sacrificing nothing except upon compulsion, and for living on in hope of a change of policy. But regarding such objections I can only note their existence, for to do more would be to raise the whole question of policy from which I began by declaring my intention to abstain.

"My Lord, I have now stated to the best of my ability the case for and against the project of registration-fees. It is fortunately not necessary for me to draw any conclusion, and I do not mean to do so, or to point at any. The subject in its principles and details needs general discussion and consideration by the public, and after that, a decision could only be formed in full view of the doom of the existing duties and of the alternatives presented. In the abstract, I presume that almost every one would prefer no duties. I myself, when moving the consideration of the Sea Customs Bill in February, 1878, expressed the following opinion:

"The second step by which custom-house restrictions might be further and very largely relaxed is by alteration of our Customs Tariff. If it were possible in lieu of the fifty or sixty main heads of the Import Tariff, to have duties on only six or seven important, well-defined and readily distinguishable articles, the relief afforded in the matter of preventive scrutiny, check, stoppage, seizure and the like, and informalities, would be enormous. It is, of course, no part of my duty to indicate or suggest any policy of this sort on general grounds. What I say is said merely in connection with the subject of customs procedure now before us.

"Whether the alternative to a registration-fee is to be absolute freedom, or the substitution of some other specified form of taxation is a consideration material to the issue, and until the time has arrived, if it ever does arrive, when the Financial Member and the Executive Government think it necessary to present the question in a complete form, no final opinion can be satisfactorily arrived at.

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT QUESTION

The proceedings of General Roberts in relation to newspaper correspondents have turned public attention generally to the whole question of newspaper work in war-time, and the general tone of the Press has been highly unfavourable to the *regime* proposed by the Indian General. We hope, whoever his correspondent may be—half-pay officers, as he suggests, or not—they may be able to record that he has been more successful with the Afghans than he has been with the English and Indian journals. But there is one part of the subject which has not, we think, been sufficiently examined, although the *Pall Mall Gazette* and one or two papers have called attention to it, and indicated clearly enough their opinion on the matter. The War-Office regulations respecting officers on full pay engaging in correspondence on Service subjects with the Press as paid, or indeed unpaid, agents, are, in the main, operative only among the small fry, the big fish break through the meshes and swim about where they please. *Qui facit per alium facit per se.* It is not in the least to be wondered at if a General, who desires to avert obnoxious criticism, to secure public favour for his acts, and to get the nation on his side, should wink with both eyes—and sometimes with one—at the pleasant fact that this personal staff are correspondents of the leading journals, and that he has secured the most powerful agency to promote his interests at home. Certainly popular favour counts for much,—it disheartens official enemies and secures powerful friends. We no not think that any officer, with sagacity to appreciate the nature of the forces which help a man up the ladder, and keep him on the top rung, even when there may be a strong service wind against him, would despise the aid to which we allude. But there are some very curious drawbacks to the practice, when it becomes known that the special correspondents of influential papers are officers on the staff of the General who is conducting the operations which are the subject of their letters. In the first place, the public, when they are acquainted with the truth, will view with the utmost suspicion the most legitimate praise of the chief from such sources. They are not likely to find hostile criticism, or even mild doubtfulness; but what they get they will scrutinise with a jealous eye. They do not like being "squared." In the next place, any comments or criticisms on brother officers or fellow servants of the Crown, which may emanate from special correspondents who hold personal and official relations with a general in command, naturally excite angry feelings and justify remonstrances on the part of the aggrieved. It is a breach of official propriety. The General may know nothing of it—very probably would disapprove most strongly of the remarks of the special correspondent—but he is responsible for his aid-de-camp writes in the Press, when he knows and allows him to be the correspondent of a newspaper, and he must bear the consequences, and take the bitter with the sweet. If the connection be concealed, it is unjust to the public who, reading every morning in all the big newspapers concurrent testimony to the surpassing merits and deeds of Sir Robertulus Bombshell, at once establish him on a pedestal, and prepare to accord him a peerage, quite ignorant that they are being "got at" by the Military Secretary, the Private Secretary, the Adjutant-General, the Quartermaster-General, and all the Aides-de-Camp of the aforesaid Robertulus in the guise of special correspondents. If the connection be avowed, as it should be, it destroys the value of honest eulogy, and restricts the correspondents to statements of the facts which their chief thinks ought to be known, whilst it exposes him to the natural displeasure of those whose conduct may be criticised, and lays him open to disagreeable imputations. The most serious part of the business is the effect on the Press itself. For the sake of official information,—and it may be accurate and early intelligence—the journals who accept Staff officers as correspondents, give up their highest functions, and become the mere organ of the officer whose subordinates they take into their pay, not to do their work, but to discharge such duties and impart such information as their chief may think expedient.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

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